The New-York Times.

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EUROPEAN NEWS.

Advices to Last Evening by Ocean Telegraph.

Arrest of Gov. Eyre by the English Government.

Greece Asks the Intervention of the Great Powers.

Financial and General Market News.

Prices of Stocks, Cotton, Breadstuffs, Provisions, &c.

ENGLAND.

Gov. Eyre Arrested.

LONDON, Thursday, March 28.

Ex-Gov. EYRE, of Jamaica, has been arrested, and is now under examination.

The Canadas.

LONDON, Thursday, March 28—Evening.

The Government, it is understood, proposes to guarantee the Canadian railroad loan.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

Greece Invites the Intervention of the Great Powers.

LONDON, Thursday, March 28—Evening.

The Grecian Government has asked the leading Powers of Europe to intervene for the prevention of further bloodshed in the Island of Candia.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

Financial.

LONDON, Thursday, March 28—Noon.

Consols opened at 91¼ for money.

The following are the opening rates for American Securities:

Erie Railway Shares	38¾
Illinois Central Shares	78¾
United States Five-twenty Bonds	74½

Dispatches received from Frankfort and Paris state that the bonds opened in those cities to-day at 77⅞ and 84⅝, respectively.

LONDON, Thursday, March 28—2 P. M.

Consols for money have declined ⅛ since the opening. The market for American Securities is firmer, though there is no quotable change to report.

FRANKFORT, Thursday, March 28—Evening.

United States bonds closed to-day at 77¾.

LONDON, Thursday, March 28—Evening.

Consols closed steady at 91⅛ for money.

American securities closed at the following rates:

United States Five-twenties	75
Illinois Central Shares	78¾
Erie Railway Shares	38¾

Commercial.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, March 28—Noon.

COTTON—The Cotton market opened quiet and steady at yesterday's prices, viz.:

Middling Uplands	13¼d.
Middling Orleans	13⅜d.

The sales to-day will probably reach 10,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—The market is dull, and articles are generally unchanged. Wheat, 13s. 3d. ꝑ cental for Milwaukee Red Spring, and 13s. 6d. for the best grades of California White. Corn, 39s. 9d. ꝑ quarter for Mixed Western. Barley, 4s. 6d. ꝑ 60 lbs. Oats, 3s. 3d. ꝑ 45 lbs.

PROVISIONS—The market is generally firm. Lard, however, is dull, and prices have declined fully 3d. American grades are quoted at 50s. ꝑ cwt. Cheese, 80s. ꝑ cwt. for Middling American. Bacon, 49s. ꝑ cwt. for Cumberland Cut. Pork, 77s. 6d. ꝑ barrel of 200 lbs. Beef, 125s. ꝑ barrel of 304 lbs.

PRODUCE.—Petroleum, 11d. ꝑ gallon for Spirits and 1s. 6d. Standard White. Rosin, 9s. 3d. ꝑ cwt. for common Wilmington and 15s. for fine. Spirits Turpentine, 37s. 6d. ꝑ cwt. Ashes, 33s. 6d. ꝑ cwt. for pots. Tallow, 44s. 6d. ꝑ cwt.

LONDON, Thursday, March 28—Noon.

IRON, 52s. for Scotch pigs. CLOVER SEED has declined 1s. since last report, and is now quoted at 54s. ꝑ cwt. for American Red. LINSEED OIL, £39 ꝑ ton. LINSEED CAKES, £10 ꝑ ton for thin oblong. LINSEED, 66s. ꝑ cwt. for Calcutta. WHALE OIL, £41 ꝑ ton for Iceland.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, March 28—2 P. M.

The Cotton market since the opening has become dull, and Middling Uplands have fallen off ⅛d. in price. It is now thought the sales of the day will fall considerably short of the estimate made at noon.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, March 28—Evening.

COTTON—The Cotton market closed dull and heavy at a decline of ⅛d. ꝑ lb. since noon, on American. The following are the authorized closing quotations:

Middling Uplands	13⅛d.
Middling Orleans	13⅜d.

The sales of the day amounted to 10,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—The market for Breadstuffs of all descriptions is nominally unchanged.

PROVISIONS—American Lard is quoted at 50s. ꝑ cwt. Tallow 44s. 6d. ꝑ cwt. for American.

PRODUCE—The Produce market is inactive and heavy. Ashes—Pots 34s. ꝑ cwt. Linseed Oil £39 ꝑ ton. Common Wilmington Resin declined to 9s. ꝑ cwt. Petroleum—Refined 1s. 7d. ꝑ gallon for standard White.

MARINE NEWS.

Marine Disasters.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, March 28—Afternoon.

Information has been received here that the ship *Temperanza*, Capt. GUBELLO, which left New-York on the 8th of February for London, recently arrived at Fayal in a leaky condition.

LONDON, Thursday, March 28—Afternoon.

A dispatch has been received here which states that the bark *Benefactress*, Capt. ELDRED, which left New-York on the 5th of October for Hong Kong, had arrived at that port leaky. She had been aground.

Colored Voters in Tennessee.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Thursday, March 28.

The leading Conservatives propose that the colored voters be invited to participate in the political meeting, and send delegates to the convention which meets in this city next month, to nominate a candidate for Governor. The proposition is encouragingly received, and will probably be adopted. The colored voters are invited to send representatives to the Republican Congressional Convention, called to meet in Nashville on the 16th of May next. JOHN TRIMBLE, who has already announced himself as a candidate, will doubtless be nominated. It is not known who the Conservatives will run.

Affairs at Montreal, Canada.

MONTREAL, C. E., Thursday, March 28.

The Royal Insurance bond robbers have come to terms with the Insurance Company, and were last night released from jail.

Writs for elections to the several Parliaments will be issued on the arrival of Hon. JOHN O. MCDONALD.

Advices have been received that the Nova Scotia Parliament has indorsed the action of Confederation delegates by a large majority.

Fire and Loss of Life.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Thursday, March 28.

The house of Mr. HECKEL, with five of his children, was burned last night at Suffield Centre, Ohio.

FORTIETH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

SENATE.. WASHINGTON, Thursday, March 28.

The Chair laid before the Senate the resolutions of the Republican Convention of Maryland, held yesterday, which were read, and on motion of Mr. JOHNSON were referred to the Judiciary Committee.

THE WOOL TARIFF.

Mr. CATTELL called up the joint resolution passed by the House yesterday to amend the Wool Tariff Bill by striking the words "unmixed with silks" from the paragraph commencing with the words "webbings," which was passed.

TRANSPORTATION OF TROOPS.

Mr. CONNESS called up a joint resolution relating to the transportation of troops by the Isthmus route to the Pacific States and Territories, which was passed.

DREDGE-BOATS FOR THE MISSISSIPPI.

Mr. MORRILL, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the House joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of War to cause to be built and operated two dredge-boats for use at the mouth of the Mississippi River, which was passed.

OHIO RIVER SHIP-CANAL.

Mr. CHANDLER, from the Committee on Commerce, reported the House joint resolution directing a survey for a ship canal around the falls of the Ohio River on Indiana side.

Mr. HOWE moved that the resolution be laid on the table, which was agreed to.

TAX SALES.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN called up a bill to confirm sales of land made by the Direct Tax Commissioner in South Carolina to persons in the army, navy and marine corps.

Mr. JOHNSON objected, and it goes over.

SILK AND MOHAIR CLOTH.

The vote passing the bill to amend the Wool Tariff Bill was reconsidered for the purpose of offering an amendment that the second section of the Wool Bill shall be construed to include silk or mohair cloth used for covering buttons.

The amendment was agreed to and the bill was passed.

TAX SALES TO OFFICERS.

Mr. JOHNSON withdrew his objection to the bill to confirm certain sales of the direct Tax Commissioners in South Carolina to persons in the army and navy or marine corps, and it was taken up and passed.

DEFICIENCY BILL.

On motion of Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, the Senate agreed to the Conference Committee on the Senate Contingent Fund Deficiency Bill called for by the House, and Messrs. MORRILL, of Maine, EDMUNDS and BUCKALEW were appointed said Committee.

THE ADJOURNMENT.

On motion of Mr. TRUMBULL, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the resolution for adjournment.

The question was on agreeing to the House amendment that both Houses adjourn until the first Monday in June, and afterward until the first Monday in September, unless otherwise determined by a majority of both Houses.

Mr. EDMUNDS moved, as a substitute for the above, that the presiding officers of the Senate and House adjourn their Houses from noon to-morrow until the first Wednesday in July, and unless otherwise ordered by both Houses, to adjourn them from 1 o'clock on that day until the first Monday in December, 1867.

Mr. EDMUNDS subsequently modified his amendment to adjourn from Saturday next, and by substituting the words "without day" for the "first Monday in December."

Mr. EDMUNDS further modified his amendment by requiring the presiding officer of the Senate and House to call the roll on the first Wednesday in July to ascertain if a quorum be present.

After debate, which was generally participated in,

Mr. DRAKE moved to postpone the resolution now under discussion and take up the resolution on the subject of adjournment just sent in from the House, providing for a session in June, September and December.

The motion was disagreed to—yeas 14, nays 27.

The amendment of Mr. EDMUNDS, as given above, for an adjournment from Saturday next to the first Wednesday in July, and then, unless otherwise ordered *sine die*. This was agreed to—yeas 25, nays 14. The proposition as amended was then passed, and it now goes to the House.

The following is the vote on Mr. EDMUNDS' amendment:

YEAS—Messrs. Anthony, Cattell, Cole, Conkling, Conness, Corbett, Cragin, Edmunds, Fessenden, Frelinghuysen, Henderson, Howe, Johnson, Morgan, Morrill of Maine, Morrill of Vermont, Morton, Ramsey, Ross, Stewart, Tipton, Trumbull, Van Winkle, Willey, Williams—25.

NAYS—Messrs. Buckalew, Chandler, Davis, Dixon, Drake, Fowler, Howard, Patterson of Tennessee, Sprague, Sumner, Thayer, Wade, Wilson, Yates—14.

In the course of the debate on this motion, Mr. FESSENDEN expressed the hope that no more legislative business than was absolutely necessary, would be done during the remainder of the session. He did not believe any good would be accomplished by it.

SALARIES OF MEMBERS.

Mr. MORRILL, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the bill of the House for the monthly payment of the salaries of Congressmen, which was passed.

OHIO RIVER SHIP CANAL.

Mr. MORTON moved that the Senate take up the joint resolution for a survey for a ship canal around the falls of the Ohio, pending which motion Mr. FESSENDEN moved an Executive Session.

The motion to go into Executive Session was disagreed to.

OHIO RIVER SHIP CANAL.

The bill for a survey for a ship canal around the falls of the Ohio on the Indiana side, and to estimate the expense of widening and deepening the Portland Canal was taken up, and after discussion was passed.

THE BANKRUPT BILL.

Mr. SPRAGUE called up the bill to fix the time on which the Bankrupt Bill shall go into effect at the 1st of June, which had been referred to the Judiciary Committee, and reported adversely.

Mr. CONNESS moved to strike out the proviso that nothing in this act contained shall be construed to invalidate any lien, or conveyance made in good faith prior to the taking effect of this act.

Pending the discussion on this subject, on motion of Mr. FESSENDEN, the Senate, at 4 P. M., went into Executive Session.

THE ADJOURNMENT CONFERENCE COMMITTEE.

At 5:30 o'clock the doors were reopened and a message was received from the House announcing its action on the adjournment resolution.

The Senate insisted on its disagreement and agreed to the Conference Committee asked by the House.

Messrs. EDMUNDS, FESSENDEN and BUCKALEW were appointed on the part of the Senate.

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

After the reading of the journal of yesterday the Speaker presented the resolutions adopted yesterday by the Maryland State Convention, returning thanks to the Republican members of the General Assembly of Maryland for their memorial, presented a few days ago, appealing to Congress to grant the prayer of that memorial, declaring that they will oppose any new Convention, set up in subversion of the existing Constitution, under a convention bill which does not express the will of a majority of the people, without regard to color; and that with the aid of the loyal representatives of the nation and by all the means in their power they will resist and destroy any such Constitution as a revolutionary usurpation.

Mr. FERNANDO WOOD asked the Speaker whether the proceedings of a partisan political meeting were to be placed before the House in that way?

The Speaker stated that the Chair was in the habit of presenting memorials and resolutions of public bodies that were sent to him. It was for the House to make what disposition of them it might think proper.

Mr. WOOD remarked that he had in his possession the proceedings of a meeting held recently in New-York—an indignation meeting in reference to the action of the Republicans in the Legislature in refusing to grant suffrage to the colored people.

Mr. ROBINSON added that he also had some resolutions for the reconstruction of New-Hampshire.

The Speaker stated that the remarks of neither gentlemen were germane to the matter. He did not know any motion that could be made except to raise the question of the reception of the resolutions.

Mr. WOOD inquired whether he was right in his understanding, that if the proceedings of a political meeting in New-York were sent to the Speaker they would be submitted to the House.

The Speaker said he would not anticipate questions of order.

Mr. THOMAS said that the presentation of those papers by the presiding officer took him as much by surprise as it did any other member. There was no concert in the matter between the presiding officer and himself, but there were circumstances surrounding the papers presented which distinguished it from ordinary memorials which come before Congress. There was intense excitement prevalent in Maryland, not tending, as he hoped, and as it certainly would not tend under any advice of his, in the direction spoken of yesterday by the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. SCHENCK.) He did not think that those contrarieties of opinion would lead to bloodshed, but anticipated a pacific solution of the difficulties. He proceeded to relate the disabilities under which the great majority of the population of Maryland labored by the political system there, which places power in the control of an oligarchy, and utterly denied that there was a republican form of government in Maryland. It was an engine of infamous tyranny and oppression, which no free people should submit to. That minority was, by the treachery of Gov. SWANN, increasing its strength in the Legislature, and now asked the people for a convention, by which it was proposed to give an addition of twelve representatives to the minority of the counties. The people were up in arms against such a monstrous proposition—such an iniquitous demand. They had borne it long enough, patiently, quietly, submissively—even beyond what became a free people. The question now was, what were they to do? The House has adopted a resolution to adjourn at 3 o'clock to-morrow till Wednesday, June 5, when, unless quorums of both Houses be present, the presiding officers shall further adjourn their respective Houses till Wednesday, Sept. 1, when, if there be no quorum present, the Houses shall be further adjourned till the first Monday in December. They were powerless unless Congress interposed. He believed Congress had power to do so. It was clothed with the power of guaranteeing to each State a republican form of government, and if it had power to guarantee, it must have power to create. How was Congress to exercise that power? By an enabling act. As the State would not give the people of Maryland an equal law they appealed to Congress to give them such a law.

Mr. ELDRIDGE characterized Mr. THOMAS' claim of power for Congress as a most monstrous claim. Was Congress armed with original power to reform the Constitutions of States that existed when the Federal Government was adopted?

Mr. THOMAS stated that at that time the Constitution of Maryland was republican in form—so thoroughly republican that it came up to the republicanism of this day. It gave every free black man the right to vote.

Mr. BROOKS remarked that if he had not long since adopted the Horatian maxim of *nil admirari*, he would have been astonished at the extraordinary presentation of a partisan memorial in this House, and at the still more extraordinary speech of the gentleman from Maryland (THOMAS) against his own State Constitution. Mr. BROOKS proceeded to show that the same inequality of representation complained of by Mr. THOMAS existed in the States of Maine and Connecticut; that by the gerrymandering process in Pennsylvania and other States, the majority was cheated of its representation, and that real republican government existed in no State. As to Tennessee and Missouri, there was no more republicanism there than there existed under the Pacha of Egypt, or the Sultan of Turkey. There was no republicanism represented even in the Senate of the United States. It was a body existing in utter defiance of all republican forms of government, and he execrated the gentleman from Maryland, (Mr. THOMAS,) when he had succeeded in reforming his own State, to introduce a proposition to abolish the United States Senate. The State of Nebraska, with a population not one-fifth of the number that are found every day under ground in the First Ward of the City of New-York, attending to their daily business, had an equal representation in the Senate with Illinois, Ohio, Pennsylvania and New-York. The proposition of the gentleman from Maryland would amount to an overthrow and subversion of the whole structure of the Government, a consolidation of despotism of the worst kind, utterly repugnant to the whole idea of the founders of the Republic.

In the course of the delivery of Mr. BROOKS' remarks he yielded to interruptions from Messrs. Blaine, Baldwin, Stevens, Covode, Kelley, Donnelly, Paine and Anderson, correcting statements in reference to their respective States.

Mr. ROBINSON inquired of Mr. THOMAS where he found authority for his statement that Congress was required to guarantee republican governments to the States.

Mr. THOMAS stated that he found it in the Constitution.

Mr. ROBINSON denied that the Constitution gave any such power to Congress. The phrase was that the United States shall guarantee republican forms of government, but Congress was not the United States.

Mr. GARFIELD inquired what it was.

Mr. ROBINSON replied that Gen. GRANT, Admiral FARRAGUT, the President of the United States, the Supreme Court and the army and navy were part of the United States.

Mr. THOMAS referred Mr. ROBINSON to the decision of the Supreme Court in the Rhode Island case, in proof of his (Mr. THOMAS') position. Finally the resolutions were referred to the Judiciary Committee.

NEGRO SUFFRAGE.

Mr. INGERSOLL introduced a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, providing that all male citizens of the United States over twenty-one years of age, having the qualifications for electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislature in the several States, shall be entitled to vote at all elections, without disqualification on account of race or color, or previous condition of servitude. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

RELIEF FOR THE DESTITUTE IN THE SOUTH.

Mr. BINGHAM introduced a joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to furnish transportation for provisions to be sent from Baltimore to Wilmington, N. C., for the relief of the destitute people in the South. He explained that the law recently passed on the subject only authorized the Secretary of the Navy to furnish transportation to Charleston, Savannah and Mobile. Passed.

MESSENGERS OF THE HOUSE.

Mr. WOODBRIDGE offered a resolution directing the Doorkeeper of the House to retain during the recess the number of messengers now employed.

Mr. HOLMAN tried to have it amended so as to apply only to those messengers that may be necessary to include, particularly, men who had served in the army or navy. He did not succeed in having the amendment adopted, and the resolution was agreed to.

DUTIES ON IMPORTS.

Mr. BROOMALL introduced a joint resolution for raising the rates of duties on imports. Referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

THE BANKRUPT LAW.

Mr. MILLER asked leave to introduce a bill to repeal the Bankruptcy Law of the last session.

Mr. CHANLER objected.

PROTECTION TO AMERICAN INDUSTRY.

Mr. MILLER presented the memorial of 205 workingmen of Northumberland County, Penn., for adequate protection to American industry and manufactures.

THE IRON-CLAD COMANCHE.

Mr. LOGAN asked leave to introduce a joint resolution directing the Secretary of the Navy to return to the contractors, DONAHO, RYAN & SECOR, the iron-clad monitor *Comanche* on their returning the amount paid by the Government therefor, with the cost of the guns, ammunition and stores on board at the time of delivery, and giving full authority to the contractors to dispose of the same. He stated to the House the circumstances of the case.

Mr. SPALDING objected, but on motion of Mr. LOGAN the rules were suspended.

Mr. SCHENCK then moved that the joint resolution be amended by providing that the contractors be paid $179,000 for their losses on the contract.

Mr. LOGAN argued in support of his amendment.

Mr. HAMILTON WARD appealed to the House to exercise proper economy, and suggested that the matter be referred to the Committee on Claims.

After further discussion, participated in by Messrs. LOGAN, WASHBURNE of Indiana, GRISWOLD and KELLY, Mr. SCHENCK'S amendment was agreed to by 62 to 41, and the joint resolution as amended was passed.

SELECT COMMITTEE APPOINTED.

The Speaker announced the Select Committee on Southern Railroads, ordered yesterday, as follows: Messrs. McClurg, Mercur, Washburne of Indiana, Chanler and Sawyer.

THE EIGHT-HOUR SYSTEM.

Mr. BANKS asked leave to introduce a bill constituting eight hours a day a day's work for all laborers, workmen or mechanics employed by or on behalf of the Government of the United States.

Objection was made.

Mr. BANKS moved to suspend the rules.

Mr. CHANLER inquired of Mr. BANKS what per diem wages he proposed to fix, adding it was a perfect farce to say that a man shall work only eight hours a day, unless his pay be fixed.

The House suspended the rules by yeas 77, nays 23, and the joint resolution was introduced and passed.

PAYMENT OF CLERKS.

Mr. BLAINE offered a resolution to pay to persons who were clerks of Committees at the close of last session one month's pay for the present session, which was adopted.

THE ADJOURNMENT QUESTION.

The House proceeded to the business on the Speaker's table and disposed thereof as follows:

Senate amendment to the adjournment resolution, providing for adjournment from Saturday at 12 o'clock to the first Wednesday in July.

Mr. SCHENCK said that the amendment was very ingeniously drawn so as to prevent any session of Congress in July. In the first place, enough members might remain absent to prevent a quorum being present, and in the second place both Houses must agree to continue the session, and a system of filibustering would defeat any action before the time—"one o'clock next day"—when, by the Senate amendment, Congress would have to adjourn *sine die*. If any person chose to walk into that trap he was welcome; but for his part he respectfully declined. He assumed the Democratic members, who were opposed to a session next July, would stay away, and that some Republicans would also stay away, unless driven there by their constituents. He would rather vote fairly and squarely for an adjournment *sine die* than walk into such a trap, and appear to be such a fool as to think there was anything in it.

Mr. FARNSWORTH also argued against the Senate amendment, and hoped that it would be non-concurred in and referred to a Committee of Conference.

Mr. BINGHAM moved to concur in the Senate amendment, and asked the Speaker whether a motion to suspend the rules would not be in order on the first Wednesday in July.

The Speaker replied that, under the order of the House, adopted last week, a motion to suspend the rules would be in order any day during the first session of the Fortieth Congress.

Mr. BINGHAM said that that would give control to the majority against any effort at filibustering. He never saw any necessity for a continuation of this session, because he did not recognize that the safety of the Republic depended in any sense on this Congress, but on the people. This amendment of the Senate met every point that he had heard raised, and he hoped it would be concurred in.

Mr. DONNELLY favored the reference of the matter to a Committee of Conference.

Mr. BOUTWELL was willing to accept the proposition for even one meeting of Congress between now and December next; but it appeared plain to him that if there were public peril and a necessity for Congress to continue in session, it would in the power of the minority to stave off any definite action until the hour came, when by the force of the concurrent resolutions Congress would be forced to adjourn until December. He thought the proposition could be made unobjectionable, and therefore he favored its reference to a Committee of Conference.

The question was taken, and the House refused to concur in the Senate amendment by a vote of 36 to 70; whereupon the Committee of Conference was asked for.

DREDGE BOATS ON THE MISSISSIPPI.

The Senate amendments to the House joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of War to build dredge boats for use at the mouth of the Mississippi River, were taken from the Speaker's table and concurred in.

REVENUE FROM WOOL.

The Senate amendment to the House joint resolution to provide increased revenue from wool, was taken from the Speaker's table and concurred in. It puts lastings of mohair cloth, &c., on the free list.

MILEAGE AND COMPENSATION OF MEMBERS.

The Senate amendment in reference to compensation and mileage of members of Congress, was taken from the Speaker's table and concurred in.

PRIVATE RELIEF BILLS.

The Senate joint resolution to provide for payment of a claim of RICHARD CHENERY was taken from the Speaker's table and referred to the Committee of the Whole.

The Senate bill for a pension to Capt. RICHARD BUSTEED, JR., of the Chicago Light Artillery, was taken from the Speaker's table and passed.

The Senate bill supplementary to an act for the relief of Rear-Admiral HIRAM PAULDING was taken from the Speaker's table and passed.

THE BROOKLYN NAVY-YARD.

The Senate joint resolution for the purchase of lands adjoining the Brooklyn Navy-yard was taken from the Speaker's table and passed.

INDIANA AND OHIO MILITIA.

The Senate bill to reimburse the States of Indiana and Ohio for moneys expended for the United States in enrolling, equipping and provisioning militia forces to aid in suppressing the rebellion, was taken from the Speaker's table, and after discussion by Messrs. SCHENCK, HOLMAN, ALLISON, WARD and others, the House, without disposing of it, adjourned at 4:45 until to-morrow.

NEW-YORK.

AFFAIRS AT THE STATE CAPITAL.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Thursday, March 28, 1867.

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

The report of the second Conference Committee has now been agreed to by both branches of the Legislature, and the holding of the Convention may be regarded as a fixed fact.

In the Senate, last evening, the agreement of the Conference Committee on the Constitutional Convention Bill was announced from the Assembly.

Mr. H. C. MURPHY said that as a member of the Committee he dissented from the conclusions reached, as a whole. The Senate receded from its position so far as regards negro suffrage. In that he concurred. The Assembly receded from its position in favor of the Assembly District plan. From this he dissented. It did great injustice to his district. The Senatorial ratio of representation is 106,000 population. In his district the representative populations is 148,000. In the district represented by his colleague there is a slight deficiency—only one or two thousand—so that upon the Assembly representation plan we are not fully represented by some 13,000, while the Senatorial representation plan leaves unrepresented in Kings County over 40,000. Therefore, it seemed due to himself, to his district, and to common justice, that we should have a representation equal at least to our Assembly representation. In New-York over 30,000 will be unrepresented. In Erie it is over 28,000; the Twelfth about 16,000; the First District over 7,000. It happens, too, that the population which is not to be represented under this plan comes mostly from Democratic localities. Nearly 100,000 Democrats will, by this bill, be deprived of their just rights, and of direct representation in the Convention.

Mr. FOLGER said that while he was extremely disinclined to give up the great principle of manhood, suffrage, he found in the Committee that that must be yielded to the other House. As to the other matter, the Senator from the Third admits that there is no plan that can be strictly just. If I take a little nickel penny, and hold it before my eye, it is my property, but it hides from view the whole of the Colorado mines. And thus, it seemed to him, it was with the Senator from the Third. He holds up the Democratic District of Kings, and sees nothing else. He fails to remember, perhaps, that under the other plan the County of Putnam, with only 14,000, would have equal representation with the largest Assembly District. He had striven to bring about, as near as may be, equal and just representation. He believed at the outset, and he still believed the Senatorial plan best, and, all things considered, the most equal; and certainly, nothing that has been advanced here or in conference has served to point out a better plan.

Mr. GIBSON took exception both to the abandonment of the manhood suffrage principle and to the Assembly district plan, and asked for a division of the question.

Messrs. BENNETT and WILLIAMS also expressed regret that the manhood suffrage principle had been abandoned.

The amendment abandoning the negro suffrage principle was agreed to by the following vote:

AYES—Messrs. Andrews, Bennett, Campbell, Chambers, Collins, C. G. Cornell, E. Cornell, Folger, Kline, LaBau, Lent, Low, H. C. Murphy, T. Murphy, Nicks, O'Donnell, Pierson, Platt, Sessions, Stanford, Sutherland, Wilbor, Wolcott, Wood—24.

NAYS—Messrs. Barnett, Gibson, Parsons, Williams—4.

The report was then concurred in by the following vote:

AYES—Messrs. Andrews, Bennett, Campbell, Collins, E. Cornell, Folger, Gibson, Humphrey, Kline, LaBau, Lent, Low, T. Murphy, Nicks, O'Donnell, Parsons, Platt, Sessions, Standford, Wilber, Williams—21.

NAYS—Messrs. Barnett, Chambers, C. G. Cornell, H. C. Murphy, Pierson, Sutherland, Wolcott, Wood—8.

In the Assembly also the bill was called up last evening. The compromise effected does away with negro suffrage, but holds to the Senatorial plan for the election of delegates. Though several long debates had previously been indulged in, covering the whole ground of the question, another animated discussion followed the calling up of the report.

Mr. DEVELIN, Democrat, of New York, protested against the report because it recommended the Senatorial system in the election of delegates. The House had pronounced against this plan by a vote nearly unanimous, and he was opposed to the proposition because it was unjust to both the Democratic and Republican Parties. He thought it was taking the subject too much away from the people rather than bringing it near to them, as they desired.

Mr. J. L. PARKER, Republican, of Cayuga, said he had been from the outset in favor of the Assembly District system, but there was little difference in the two after all. He was unable to see that the bill as reported would do injustice to the Democracy. It had been between the two Houses so long that it was time it was disposed of in some shape.

Mr. WILLIAMS, Democrat, of Erie, opposed the report because of the Senatorial district system it recommended. The arrangement would decrease the number of delegates in his district by one, and the Republicans would be unrepresented. In other districts Democrats would be served in the same unjust manner. He thought justice could be done only by electing delegates from Assembly Districts, and rather than accept any unjust plan he would have another Conference Committee.

Mr. BICKNELL, Republican, of St. Lawrence, hoped the bill would be passed at once. In his opinion there had been conceded to Democrats enough already. Negro suffrage had been ignored on their account.

Other gentlemen took part in the debate; but as much that was said has been said in former discussions, it is hardly necessary to give a synopsis of it.

Mr. MILLSPAUGH, Democrat, of Orange, made a violent attack upon the Republican Party in regard to its action upon negro suffrage, and denounced its plea for voting against this feature because it was unconstitutional, as a hypocritical pretence.

He was replied to by Mr. ROBERTS, Republican, of Oneida, and Mr. BRUCE, Republican, of Madison, in speeches full of earnestness and eloquence, and then the previous question being moved and ordered, the report of the Committee was adopted by a vote of 73 to 47.

So we are to have a Convention—negroes are not to vote for delegates—and the election is to be held on the 23d of April unless the Governor, contrary to all expectations, should veto the bill.

CROSS-TOWN RAILROAD.

The applicants for this grant, undiscouraged by the late veto, are making one more effort to pass a bill which shall be free from the objections made by the Governor. A bill has been introduced in the Senate, and already favorably reported, naming JOS. C. CAREY, WM. THOMPSON, WM. M. PARKS, JOHN F. LOCKWOOD and others, in the original bill vetoed a few days since. The new route commences at foot of Christopher-street, North River, along Christopher-street to Sixth-avenue, thence along the latter to Twelfth-street to Avenue C to East Tenth-street, to East River; thence returning to Avenue C, to East Thirteenth-street to West Thirteenth-street to Sixth-avenue to Amos or West Tenth-street to Washington-street to Christopher, to connect with track in Christopher-street; also, commencing at foot of Chambers-street, North River, along West-street to Duane-street, to New-Chambers-street along to James-street to James-slip to South-street, along to ferry at foot Catharine-street, thence returning along South-street, James-slip and James-street to New-Chamber-street, to Duane-street, along Duane-street to West-street, to connect with the track at foot of Chambers-street, also from foot of Twenty-third-street, North River, along Twenty-third-street to Tenth-avenue, to Twenty-eighth-street, to Ninth-avenue, to Twenty-ninth-street, to Second-avenue, to Thirty-fourth-street along to First-avenue, thence returning along Second-avenue to Thirtieth-street, to Ninth-avenue, to Twenty-eighth-street along to Tenth-avenue, to Twenty-third-street to North River.

Capital stock $500,000.

TAMMANY SOCIETY.

The bill presented by Senator C. G. CORNELL empowers this Association to hold real and personal estate to the amount of $50,000.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Thursday, March 29.

BILLS ADVANCED TO A THIRD READING.

For the relief of the public schools in New-York.

The Geneseo Normal Training-school Bill.

Relative to the Commissioners of Estimates and Expenses in New-York.

Incorporating the village of College Point.

Authorizing the City of Oswego to borrow money for certain purposes.

Amending the charters of the villages of Perry and Fairport.

Incorporating the Sing Sing Dry Dock Company.

Amending the charter of the Trustees of the Parochial Fund of the Protestant Episcopal Church of New-York.

For the better regulation of pawnbrokers in the Niagara Police District.

Authorizing the Durango Silver Mining Company to issue preferred stock.

Amending the charter of the Clifton Spring Water Cure Company.

For the employment of a stenographer in the Kings County Court and for the City Court of Brooklyn.

For the drainage of certain lands in Flushing.

Legalizing the acts of the Erie County Excise Commissioners.

Extending the jurisdiction of the Police Justice of Yonkers.

For the better regulation of pawnbrokers, junk-dealers and intelligence offices—a general bill.

Amending the charter of the National Travelers' Insurance Company.

Authorizing the Travelers' Insurance Company to take risks upon the lives of travelers.

Amending the charter of the Yonkers Water-works Company.

Authorizing the villages of Sandy Hill and Fort Edward to aid in the construction of a railroad.

For the relief of the stockholders and creditors of the Dutchess County Bank.

BILLS PASSED.

Extending the time for the collection of taxes in Southfield and Southampton.

The Geneseo Normal Training-school Bill.

Relative to evidence in criminal prosecutions.

Allowing persons charged with crime, except for capital offences, to testify.

The New-York and Brooklyn Passenger and Baggage Bill.

Incorporating the German Mission House Association of New-York.

Relative to the Crier of the Superior Court, Buffalo.

Relative to the Metropolitan Police in Newtown.

Amending the charter of the Ulster County Savings Institution.

Amending the charter of the International Bridge Company.

Amending the charters of the villages of Argyle and Bath.

Legalizing the acts of the Niagara Falls Bridge Company.

The Rochester Dog-tax Law.

Increasing the compensation of certain State prison officers.

Incorporating the Trustees of the Presbytery of New-York.

To discontinue a portion of Second avenue, Brooklyn.

Amending the charter of the Irving Savings Institution.

Incorporating the New-York Homeopathic Medical College and Hospital.

Amending the act relative to the Utica, Chenango and Susquehanna Valley Railroad.

To construct a harbor and breakwater at the junction of the Chemung Canal with Seneca Lake.

Mr. LOW reported favorably the bill incorporating the Crosstown Railroad.

Mr. O'DONNELL made a majority report to change the county seat of Schuyler County.

Mr. LENT introduced a bill to change the place of business of the Merchants' Clerks' Savings Bank, of New-York.

Mr. C. G. CORNELL introduced a bill authorizing the Tammany Society to take and hold real estate.

A bill requiring the Harlem Railroad Company to wall up and fence Yorkville cut in Fourth-avenue was read and passed.

The Senate took a recess.

EVENING SESSION.

BILLS ADVANCED TO A THIRD READING.

Amending the charters of Poughkeepsie and Fairport.

Changing the name of the Students' Aid Association, of New-York.

Authorizing certain towns in Oneida, Herkimer, Madison, Otsego and Chenango Counties, to subscribe to the capital stock of the Utica, Chenango and Susquehanna Valley Railroad.

Incorporating the New-York and Brooklyn Pneumatic Dispatch Company.

Making appropriations for the maintenance of the canals for the fiscal year.

To secure navigation on the Oneida Lake Canal.

Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

BILLS PASSED.

To amend the charter of the village of Albion.

Authorizing the sale of the Poorhouse property in Syracuse.

To authorize the City of Brooklyn to raise money by tax for sanitary purposes.

To amend the Revised Statutes relative to trial by jury.

To enable the towns of Middletown and Southfield, Richmond County, to purchase the Plank-road.

To authorize the extension of the Central Road in Westchester County.

To improve the highway in West Farms, to be called the Southern Boulevard.

Relative to jurors in Queens County.

Relative to the compensation of the Highway Commissioners of Richmond County.

Providing for vacancies in the office of Supervisor.

To open Lafayette-square, Brooklyn.

Authorizing the extension of certain streets in Brooklyn to the bulkhead line.

To provide for the deficiency of money in support of the Brooklyn Common Schools.

To amend the charter of the village of Rhinebeck.

To authorize the City of Syracuse to issue bonds for educational purposes.

To incorporate the National Savings Institution of New-York.

The Assembly took a recess till 7:30 P. M.

EVENING SESSION.

BILLS PASSED.

To change the town line between Boonville and Ava, Oneida County.

To incorporate the Rochester Hydraulic Company.

To amend the charter of the Syracuse Savings Institution.

To alter the map or plan of the City of New-York.

In relation to quarantine in the Port of New-York, and to amend the existing acts in relation thereto, 74 to 35.

To enable National Banking Institutions to become State Banking Institutions, and to amend the banking laws of this State. Adjourned.

Abstract of Bills.

CROSS-TOWN RAILROAD.

The Committee on Railroads reported a bill, naming Joseph C. Carey, Wm. Thompson, Wm. M. Parks, John F. Lockwood, and others, as named in the original bill vetoed a few days since. The new route commences at foot of Christopher-street, North River, along Christopher-street to Sixth-avenue, thence along the latter to Twelfth-street to Avenue C to East Tenth-street to East River; thence returning to Avenue C to East Thirteenth-street, to West Thirteenth-street to Sixth-avenue, to Amos or West Tenth-street, or Washington-street to Christopher, to connect with track in Christopher-street; also, commencing at foot of Chambers-street, North River; along West-street to Duane, to New Chambers-street; along to James-street to James-slip to South-street; along to ferry at foot Catharine-street, thence returning along South-street to James-slip and James-street, to New-Chambers-street to Duane-street, along Duane-street to West-street to connect with track at foot of Chambers-street; also from foot of Twenty-third-street North River, along Twenty-third-street to Tenth-avenue to Twenty-eighth-street to Ninth-avenue to Twenty-ninth-street to Second-avenue, to Thirty-fourth-street, along to First-avenue; thence returning along Second-avenue to Thirtieth-street to Ninth-avenue, to Twenty-eighth-street along to Tenth-avenue to Twenty-third-street to North River. Capital stock, $500,000.

TAMMANY SOCIETY.

The bill presented by Senator C. G. CORNELL empowers this association to hold real and personal estate to the amount of $50,000.

Installation of New Officers in New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, March 28.

The new Attorney-General appointed by Gen. SHERIDAN, is the same elected with Gov. HAHN, a Fenian and an advocate of equal rights. The new Mayor is a merchant of twenty-six years' residence, one of Mr. DURANT'S Free Suffrage Committee.

Many colored men attended the inauguration today. The Chief of Police will be Brevet Brig.-Gen. SYPHER, late Colonel of the Eleventh United States Colored Artillery, and the Police will be composed without distinction of color.

Judge ABELL'S successor was a Major on the Staff of Gen. BANKS and Chief of Cavalry, and has since served as Attorney for the Freedmen's Bureau. Another order to-day announces a late act of the Legislature continuing in office the present incumbents as provisional, except for cases specially acted upon at headquarters. More changes are expected.

Fire in St. Louis—Failure of a Banking House.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, March 28.

The notion store of J. L. JACOBS, in the second story of No. 315 North Main-street, was badly burned to-night. The stock was valued at $23,000; insured for $20,000. The jewelry store of FORBES & Co., on the ground floor, and the boot and shoe store of W. E. STOVER, adjoining, were considerably damaged by water. The total loss cannot be ascertained to-night.

The banking-house of M. RUNYAN & Co. failed today. The liabilities are said not to be very large.

Confiscation of Wine in San Francisco—Sympathy for Ireland.

SAN FRANCISCO, Thursday, March 28.

In the suit of the United States against three hundred and sixty-seven cases of wine, MAURY claimant, Judge HOFFMAN yesterday entered a decree confiscating the wine for under-valuation.

Resolutions declaring sympathy with Ireland, and asking the Government to recognize that country's belligerent rights, have been adopted in the Nevada Senate.

In the Supreme Court of Nevada, the case of Nourse *vs.* Clarke, for the possession of the office of Attorney-General of the State, has been decided in favor of the defendant.

AFFAIRS IN ILLINOIS.

CHICAGO, Saturday, March 23, 1867.

POLITICAL AFFAIRS.

Chicago has been in an unexcited condition for the past week. But little of public importance has transpired, out of the usual routine. In politics we are decidedly dull. Even the controversy between Congress and the President has ceased to be interesting. We have got accustomed to expect vetoes, and then to expect the negatived measure to be passed by the constitutional two-thirds. Our municipal election occurs in a few weeks, but the Democracy have not yet exhibited any signs of life, and it is not certain that they will present a full city ticket. There is some talk of a Temperance ticket, but the friends of this cause, though numerous, have no organization. It may be that they will vote for candidates independently where the nominees of neither party suit them. There is a movement on foot to organize a State Temperance Party, and to run it as other parties are run, in order to secure the object proposed, the enactment and enforcement of a prohibitory law. The rural districts are undoubtedly ripe for such a movement. In the cities and large towns where the foreign element prevails to such an extent, there would be more opposition. The stand taken by Gov. YATES, and his connecting himself with the Sons of Temperance, has created much interest in this State, and everywhere great satisfaction is felt and expressed. He is looked upon as too noble a man to be utterly ruined by intemperance.

CONSPIRACY AGAINST INSURANCE COMPANIES.

There have been before our Courts several cases involving a conspiracy to defraud life insurance companies. The first was that of a Captain of a schooner, who was reported lost overboard near this city. The papers were all made out, and the disconsolate widow was about to receive the money on her policy, when it was discovered that the vessel was run close ashore, the Captain fell overboard on purpose, swam to land and made his way to Buffalo. The last one was that of a lawyer by the name of RAINSFORTH. He pretended to be sick, shammed death and went to St. Louis. In this he was assisted by his partner and an M. D. A corpse was procured from a hospital and buried. A will was found, and life policies to the amount of $14,000. This was bequeathed—with the exception of $1,000 cash to the partner and the M. D., who were also appointed executors—to a young daughter of the partner, who was under a marriage engagement with RAINSFORTH. Fraud was suspected, and while attempting to probate the will, the M. D. was so sharply questioned that he caved in and owned up the whole affair, as also did the partner. They were arrested and held in heavy bonds. These attempts to defraud insurance companies have become quite common, and compel them to proceed with much caution and vigilance in adjusting pretended losses. And the fire insurance companies have been so frequently victimized by Jews practicing arson, that many of them are declining Israelitish risks.

We are being favored with another snow-storm today, which it is to be hoped is the last of the season.

Our great tunnel is to be formally opened on Monday. There is to be a grand procession, in which the Masons are to perform a prominent part.

THE TUNNEL—CITY MATTERS.

RISTORI is to open her second season in Chicago on Tuesday night. There is a great desire to hear her. People come in from all parts of the surrounding country.

Our police have commenced a raid upon the gambling establishments which abound in this city. They have made several large hauls, and the treasury has been benefitted by quite an addition to its funds as the result.

Our citizens—those who are not fortunate enough to own residences—are getting somewhat excited over the action of landlords in threatening to increase the already exorbitant rentals.

Our burglars are getting genteel. A short time since four procured a carriage and rode out to the adjoining town of Jefferson, and committed a bold robbery. They proceeded to the house of a gentleman who was known to have considerable money, in the early part of the evening, and proceeded very deliberately at work. There were in the house a boy, a negro woman, the lady of the house and two neighboring women. The robbers entered the kitchen, presented a pistol to the boy's head, took him by the collar and dragged him along with them. In the dining-room they found the colored woman, and served her in the same way. Arrived in the parlor, they seized the two neighbors and thrust all four into a small closet and locked them in. They then threw the woman of the house upon the floor and threatened to shoot her if she did not tell them where the key of the safe was. She refused at first, but after being violently used, told them. They opened the safe and secured $2,000 in bonds, and some ready cash. They then thrust her into the small closet and told thom that if they attempted to get out in two hours, they would shoot them. But they did not heed this, but burst open the door in time to see the carriage drive off. The ruffians have been since secured. The gentleman of the house had, the day before, taken $11,000 in bonds, and $1,500 in gold, from the safe.

The mad dog war has resulted in the death of over two thousand canines.

Our Young Men's Association lost $196 68 on the lecture of your neighbor GREELEY, and $138 93 on that of THEODORE TILTON, while on WENDELL PHILLIPS they made $571 82, and on the five lectures of GOUGH, nearly $300 each.

Business is yet dull, though improving. The money market is somewhat closer, owing principally to the approach of the time when the National Banks make their quarterly statements. Business men are hopeful and confident of a good season.

A Letter From Ex-President Buchanan.

Under date of Philadelphia, Feb. 27, a number of Pennsylvanians desiring to tender Ex-President BUCHANAN "the expression of their continuing respect and admiration," and also desiring "to hear words of counsel, of consolation, and if possible of hope, from one who now survives, as the last of American statesman of the olden times," tendered him a public dinner. To this letter President BUCHANAN replied:

WHEATLAND, 23d March, 1867.

GENTLEMEN: I have received, with grateful emotions, your very kind invitation to a public dinner you propose to give me, in the City of Philadelphia, on any day I may indicate. Nothing, I can assure you, could afford me greater pleasure than to meet you around the festive board, and with you renew the pleasant memories of long past years.

I deny myself this gratification, only in deference to what I consider the wise example of my Democratic predecessors in the office of President. After having administered the most exalted office which the country could bestow, they deemed it expedient to remain in the retirement of private life; and while holding their own opinions on the political questions of the day, they left the public discussion of them to gentlemen, like yourselves, still on the busy theatre of active life.

If any other reason were required for my self-denial on this occasion, I might refer you to my advanced age, of which you remind me, by stating that I am now the last survivor of "American statesmen of the olden time, the only living cotemporary of WEBSTER and CLAY, and BENTON and CALHOUN." In passing, permit me to say you might have justly added to these distinguished names that of SILAS WRIGHT. He was a statesman who, for sound, practical wisdom, for far-seeing sagacity, and for lucid and convincing argument, had no superior in the Senate, even at the period when it was the greatest deliberative body in the world. You have my cordial thanks for your opinion "that no responsibility for the years of blood and sorrow we have endured, rests on me, who tried, in a moment of terrible exigency, to do my duty under the Constitution." Proceeding, as this does, from a large number of my fellow-citizens, equal in intelligence, character and patriotism to any similar number of gentlemen in the State, may I not, with much confidence, indulge the hope that you but anticipate the general sentiment of future times? Under this impression, and always firmly relying on Divine Providence, I have borne with a tranquil and contented spirit all the harsh criticisms which have been published on my official conduct throughout the last unhappy years. Assuming, as you do, "the immediate future of the country to be full of peril," you ask me "for words of counsel, of consolation, and, if possible, of hope." Consistently with my self-imposed reticence, I may say to you—adhere steadily to the Constitution of your country, exert all your power and influence in disseminating and enforcing its general principles, by means of the Press, public speeches, private conversations, and in every other honorable manner; and employ the same untiring energy in exposing and condemning every departure from its precepts. Never despair; for the time will surely come when these shall triumph and control the administration of the Government.

With sentiments of grateful respect, I remain, your much obliged friend,

JAMES BUCHANAN.

Hon. Asa Packer, Hon. Owen Jones, Hon. John. Cadwalader, Samuel R. S. Smith, G. R. Fox, Andrew C. Craig, Esqs., and Hon. Hiester Clymer, with many others.

RESURRECTION BY THE DETECTIVES.

Since the recent rage for sudden fortune, which was superinduced by CROSBY, the opera-house man in Chicago, by the establishment of his great lottery scheme, a large number of persons have been afflicted very sorely with a determination to make or obtain money in some way faster than the ordinary methods of industry or wit. It was on this account that one of our New-York detectives, the other day, surprised a corpse—the real, identical corpse of a man who, on the 22d of February last, died in Chicago of typhoid fever, having, previous to his death, made his last will and testament. It is bad enough for a police officer to startle or surprise a corpse, but it would seem worse to arrest one, and to proceed with him to Police Headquarters, as if by his presence there he might suggest to the detective police the propriety of reviewing their past career, in order to prepare for the future, and to cultivate a spirit of resignation. The mystery which hangs around this brief introductory paragraph will be dispelled by relating the story of RICHARD RAINFORTH, a man whom the Chicago papers announced as having died on the 22d of February last.

That announcement was the first outer transaction connected with a great swindling scheme, which contemplated the defrauding of a number of life insurance companies. On the 25th of February, three days after the alleged death of RAINFORTH in Chicago, a document, purporting to be his last will and testament, "in the name of God, amen," &c., was filed in the County Court. This will made over to certain persons named therein as executors, and the daughter of one of them, all the property of the pretended dead men. They were: TIMOTHY W. FULLER, the sum of $1,000; CHARLES B. KENDALL, $1,000, and JESSIE FULLER, daughter of TIMOTHY W. FULLER, all the rest. The will was accompanied by a petition from Dr. CHARLES B. KENDALL for letters testamentary. The petition set forth that the deceased (RAINFORTH) left property and effects as follows: Three policies of life insurance, amounting, in all, to $14,000; two lots in the town of Centralia, worth about $300; three-quarters section of land in Missouri, worth about $1,000, and promissory notes and other items of personal property, worth about $500. The announcement of the death of RAINFORTH was also made in the Peoria *Transcript*, a circumstance which brought MILES RAINFORTH, brother of the deceased RICHARD, to Chicago, to see about his brother's effects. He called at the office of TIMOTHY W. FULLER, whom he had learned was in possession of all the information he required. During the interviews which Mr. MILES RAINFORTH held with Mr. FULLER, a Mr. MICHAEL F. HEENAN and a Mr. HENRY E. SCOTCHMER, he thought he had heard sufficient to justify him in the suspicion that his brother had been the victim of foul play. It was with this idea uppermost that he applied to the detectives to investigate the case, and retained a respectable legal firm to advise with him in the case. The executors were pressed to prosecute their claims in the County Court at Chicago, and to prove the will. KENDALL and FULLER, finding themselves rather hardly pushed, handed in an in formal renunciation of the executorship. This led to an investigation as to what had been done with the assets of deceased since the death. Dr. KENDALL said he was willing to give up all the papers he had. They consisted of policies of life assurance, endowment policies of the Etna Company for $7,000, taken out June 26, 1866; St. Louis Mutual, dated Dec. 11, 1866, for $3,000, and Mutual Benefit Life for $5,000. It was then ascertained that the original petition for the probate of the will was missing. On being placed on the stand, Dr. KENDALL was very soon extinguished. The examination ran thus:

Q.—Did you know Richard Rainforth? A.—I did.

Q.—How long have you known him? A.—Four years; I knew him when he was in the army.

Q.—Now, Dr. Kendall, where did Richard Rainforth die?

To the last query the doctor made no response, but appeared to be agitated. Upon being pressed for an answer he said:

I can't answer the question.

He was then committed to the County Jail for contempt.

TIMOTHY W. FULLER was the next witness, and when the question:

Is Richard Rainforth dead? was asked, he said, "No, he is still living."

Then comes the confession which revealed the plot. We give it as it was related in the Chicago *Tribune*:

"FULLER went on in his statement, relating it as a speculative movement—a thing proper in its conduct, and wrong only in its discovery. He stated that about nine months since there was what he called an original scheme to defraud insurance companies concocted by several parties whose names he refused to give. He was aware of it, and talked it over several times, and came to the conclusion that he could beat any insurance company in the United States, and that the plan would certainly win; that the plan, in this instance, was to have RICHARD RAINFORTH insure his life and die—or, rather, pretend to die, have an undertaker to certify to his burial, and a physician to make certificate as to the disease of which he died, and to his death. These facts are nearly all that most companies require. He said further, that on reflection, after some months an opportunity offered by which he could get out of the scheme and get rid of RAINFORTH, which he attempted to do by turning him out of his house, where he had boarded, courting his daughter. This was about five weeks before the pretended death. He did not state what this opportunity was. RAINFORTH pretended to be taken sick on the Tuesday preceding the Friday of his death. He went to bed in a room in the building over No. 82 Dearborn-street. Here the witness saw him five or six times prior to the pretended death. It further appeared that on the day on which he was said to have died, three or four hours before the event was said to have occurred, RAINFORTH executed his will as above, the witness not being present. Dr. KENDALL was in attendance on the man, and between noon and 2 o'clock of the day of the supposed death, Dr. MILTON PARKER was called in to hold a consultation. He examined the patient and stated that he could not survive thirty-six hours. About 1 o'clock on that day a barber was obtained from DELIGHT'S establishment on Washington-street to shave Mr. RAINFORTH, he declaring that while he did not fear death, he desired to die clean. He had heretofore worn a goatee and a heavy moustache. These were shaved off. The services of this unwitting actor in the scheme Mr. FULLER himself procured, and for the service the witness paid, the Doctor being present during the operation. About 5:30 o'clock KENDALL, the Doctor, and FULLER being in the room, KENDALL announced, "Poor fellow, he has gone!" Mr. FULLER now states that he glanced at what he supposed to be the corpse lying on the bed, and went out. He came back about 7:30. Dr. KENDALL was just clearing the room, having laid out the corpse.

He then stated that between 5:30 and 7 o'clock in the evening, RAINFORTH disappeared, and a corpse was brought in from an hospital and substituted in his place.

Mr. SCOTCHMER knew the supposed deceased and said he had visited him on the day of the alleged death, spoke to him of the disposition of his property, and was told that it was all arranged. He then left, and next morning received an invitation to attend the funeral, which he did, the remains having been taken to Graceland Cemetery.

It was also discovered that letters had been received from the alleged deceased RICHARD, since his pretended death, by Dr. KENDALL, Mr. FULLER and Mr. FULLER'S daughter. This led to the search for the corpse of the deceased in this City, which was only discovered at its latest resting place by Detectives NIVEN and VAUGHN on Monday, and yesterday he left for the West, in charge of the Chicago officer.

The Question of Registration in Augusta, Ga.

At a meeting held in Augusta, Ga., on the evening of March 23, FOSTER BLODGETT, Esq., was nominated for Mayor. A resolution was adopted requesting the Mayor and Council to open the registry list for the registration of the colored citizens, that they might vote at the election. About four hundred whites and two hundred blacks were present.

A special meeting of the City Council was accordingly held on the afternoon of the 25th inst., to consider the question of registering the colored citizens. The Mayor stated that he had had an interview with Gen. SWEENY, the Commandant of the Post, who had advised him to go on as at present and wait orders for further action. A resolution providing for the registration of the negroes was offered, and the record of the proceedings of the meeting on the 23d was read.

The subject was discussed, and after various substitutes for the resolution had been offered, one was adopted, by a vote of 7 to 4, declaring that as the Council has not yet received proper instructions under the Military Act, they did not think they had authority to take action in the premises. The Mayor gave notice that he would issue his proclamation for the election, at the usual time, unless otherwise ordered, and the Council adjourned.

A suit was tried at Binghamton last week, in which a lady brought an action for assault and battery against a young man, the accusation being that he kissed her while occupying the same seat in a railroad car, she being asleep at the time, with her head resting upon his shoulder. The Jury failed to agree.

GEORGIA.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Griffin, Ga., Friday, March 22, 1867.

Were the adventurous New-Zealander, known as "Macaulay's," to go forth on his travels in this year of grace, and seek a "new sensation" in the State of Georgia, there is nothing which would puzzle the *blasé* Tasmanian more than to be told—as the Radicals would certainly tell him—that "the rebellion is stronger here now than during the war." I take for granted that on his arrival he would be ignorant of parties and wire-working, and have no knowledge whatever of "the ropes," and that his acquaintance with politics would be confined to such fragmentary information as his ancestors may have derived from Tasman or Capt. Cook, or he may have acquired himself from association with benighted Britishers. Supposing then that his notions of rebellion were entirely primitive, and that he believed the word to mean resistance to national authority and disobedience of law, he would form a very inadequate opinion of the strength of the rebellion during the war, when informed that at no time was rebellion stronger than now among the poor, inoffensive, submissive people whom he would daily meet in his excursions among "Georgia scenes." After a little, when he had put himself *en rapport* with the philanthropic Sumner and the classic Chandler, he would learn that the statement was only a party cry got up to serve a political purpose, and that rebellion did not mean opposition to Government, but opposition to the Radical Party; but until better informed, he would be wholly at a loss to find the faintest trace of resistance or disposition for resistance to Governmental authority, or to find a single man, woman or child who would not tell him that Peace is the first object of their prayers and aspirations.

It is a ghastly hoax upon those who are made to believe that these people are rebellious in act, word or wish, and who are made to act as if the imposture of the ranting stump speaker were unquestionable truth. Go where you will, talk with whomsoever you meet, see the people of every class and degree, and you will find but one disposition, one purpose, and one desire, and that is, to obey the law, and, if possible, secure peace. At the risk of being thought prosy, I repeat that all the stories about the persecutions of "loyal Southerners" and Northern men and the cruel treatment of negroes are wicked fabrications as baseless as the assertion that "the rebellion is stronger now than during the war." What I assert is the result of careful, dispassionate observation and ample opportunity to judge accurately. There may be individual exceptions, but the masses are as law-abiding, as patient, as submissive to authority as it is possible for people to be.

It is true that the dislike of Radicals and radicalism is "stronger now than during the war;" and if that be rebellion, Hawley was right, and Butler's measure of relief for the starving people was charitable as well as facetious. When the war ended the Republican Party were in every sense of the word "masters of the situation." Slavery abolished, the doctrine of secession exploded, armed resistance at an end, with all the power of the Government at their disposal and the popularity which always attends success, the Republicans might have secured hosts of friends in these States, secured a long extension of their lease of power, and at the same time reëstablished the Union on a firm and enduring basis. Kindness, generosity and confidence were all that were required to achieve this result. But disdaining such simple means of "reconstruction," the Radical majority have tried harshness, vindictiveness and distrust, and have not secured many political adherents. It is very doubtful whether, even among the negroes, they will be able to obtain recruits, and whether the votes of those "they wrought for" and the hands of those "they fought for" may not, with marvelous ingratitude, be turned to swell the force of Anti-Radicalism.

The Supplemental Bill, by removing effectually every question of choice and reducing the whole matter, so far as these people are concerned, to one of voting or abstaining from voting, is generally approved, and regarded—as I heard a gentleman remark a day or two ago—as "merciful legislation." It makes action, on the part of all who have the power to act, compulsory, as a means of self-preservation, and to escape from Africanization. There is an almost universal determination to register and qualify all who are not disfranchised, and while there is hardly anybody who does not fear that the experiment will be a ruinous failure in a national as well as sectional point of view, all are willing to do the best they can, and while they must bear their fate as it has been ordained, they think it better to appear to grin.

Ex-Gov. Brown is the object at present of more than ordinary execration and contempt, and men, generally the most moderate and cautious in their language, pitch into him with great acrimony for his alleged corrupt surrender to the Radicals. Since the introduction of Senator Sherman's bill to make him "as good as new," he is openly charged with having sold out, and even those who profess to be his friends admit that he designs to "run for Governor next Fall," and that he was "smart to try to catch the nigger vote." I hear the Governor is much annoyed at Mr. Sherman's motion to remove his disabilities, and it is said he has telegraphed to have his name withdrawn. How true this is I cannot say. I only know that everybody seems to find satisfaction in denouncing him, and even original Union men join in the "cussing" with very great *gusto*. The complaint is more against the manner of his conversion than against the conversion itself. "While the Constitutional Amendment was pending he never gave sign of life; but when it was clear that the Sherman Bill was going to pass, he posts off to Washington, sells out to Sherman, makes himself safe, and comes back to catch the negro vote for himself." This is what is said of Mr. Brown, and many who used to sustain him as Governor join in the cry. Judge Garnett Andrews, of Wilkes County, and Hon. John P. King, of Augusta, at one time United States Senator, both unconditional and unflinching Union men before, during and since the war, are spoken of as among the most eligible candidates for Governor. They are both highly respectable gentlemen of high character and standing, and whichever may be selected, if either, he will probably receive the support of all parties and opinions.

The return of Gov. Jenkins from Washington is daily expected. Whatever he advises will be universally adopted by the people, who have perfect confidence in his integrity, good judgment and patriotism.

Every effort made by Congress and those who control political action at the North, to make the Sherman bill a finality, and make the Southern people believe that this is all that will be asked of them, tends to do good and promote harmony here. It is due to truth to tell you that a large portion of the people are firmly persuaded that the Sherman bill is not a finality, and that when the South has swallowed that it will be made to swallow other and still less palatable doses. The rebuke of Sumner's bill for the multiplication of oaths, and the indisposition of the House of Representatives to commence new business, tend to promote belief in the finality of the last form of reconstruction; but then, again, Stevens' four-hour speech on confiscation, even though he could not read it, makes many fear that the great Commoner is still resolved "to give the South —— as long as he lives."

The fearful floods in the Tennessee Valley and the destruction of the railroads in that part of the country have added considerably to the sufferings of the poor, whose supplies came for the most part over the Kentucky and Tennessee roads. Corn has gone up again, and famine spreads. Thousands are famishing, and other thousands are fast approaching that condition.

The weather still continues cold, rainy, boisterous, and, as a general thing, disgusting. Planters are at a stand-still, all operations being postponed on account of the weather. It is feared that all the fruit in Northern Georgia has been destroyed by the frost of Friday, the 15th, which was very severe, after an afternoon of sleet and two days of heavy rain.

The rapidly growing City of Albany, which is the southern terminus of the Southwestern Railroad, has been, I regret to learn, almost totally destroyed by fire about a week ago. The losses have been, it is said, very heavy, as the insurances were only partial, even where any existed.

Severe illness during the past week has prevented locomotion and stayed my hand.

QUONDAM.

NOTES FROM THE PEOPLE.

How to Build City Railroads.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Sir: The hasty overthrow of the Three-tier Railroad Bill by the State Senate seems to indicate that no railroad whatever will be authorized at this session. The working men and women of New-York may, therefore, make up their minds to remain in the crowded tenements and unhealthy streets of that part of the City below Fourteenth-street. True, they must pay exorbitant rents, and live like pigs; but then it is some consolation to know that death will come to their relief much sooner than if they had the fresh air of the Twelfth Ward or Westchester County. Those who oppose railroads with such convincing arguments, know very well that the laboring classes must live within a few minutes' time of their work places; but they seem to think that it does not matter how they live, so that their labor is available. As it is, they are hauled away to the grave, others will scramble for their places, and be glad to accept their hovel shelters.

I hear much of the great things that millionaires are going to do for the working-people. There are to be model houses, fit for princes, and all that, furnished at rates almost insignificant. But will the coming philanthropists be good enough to tell me of what use their houses will be to the working-people if they cannot reach them by some rapid and sure conveyance. These long-promised cheap tenements might as well be in the Moon as above Madison-square, so far as down-town workers are concerned, unless they have better accommodations for transit than now exist. Human nature is selfish, as we all know, and none of us are likely to sacrifice our personal comforts for others if we can avoid it. But there was once something said about the public good, and the duty of law makers to prefer the necessities of the many to the convenience of the few. The idea, however, seems to be obsolete, and I see no more promising means of getting our much needed speedy transit between the Battery and Harlem, than to show the property owners below Canal-street and above Fifty-ninth-street, that such transit would benefit their property to a sufficient extent to overcome the injury between Union-square and Central Park. I have studied the matter pretty closely this session, and thus far have heard of no considerable opposition to railroads except from those who alleged the injury of their own property as their motive for action. Two or three roads have been proposed against which nothing whatever could be urged except this bald and simple selfishness. The roads were good, they were needed, they were feasible, they were in good hands; *but*—mark ye!—they ran against somebody's interest, and if only ten men were thus affected they were able to override the urgent petitions of two hundred thousand honest working people, who were praying for some chance to reach a breathing-place.

When some Crœsus buys up the City below Chambers-street and a hundred acres above the Central Park, we may hope to have a steam railroad, not because we need it, but because it will be money in his pocket to build it for the enhancement of his houses and lots. Such a man at Albany would "argue" through a thousand brown-stone fronts.

PEDESTRIAN.

Reconstruction and the Confederate Generals.

New-York City, Tuesday, March 26, 1867.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Sir: In your editorial of to-day, March 26, headed "Soldiers on the Situation," you speak of Lee, Longstreet, Taylor, Hampton and Chalmers taking positions on the side of submission and reconstruction. You do not mention others whose entire course since the war closed has been directed to this end, and who have not spoken publicly because of the want of opportunity. Among them are Joe Johnston, who positively refused after Lee's surrender to "commit the crime of waging a hopeless war," (his own words,) though urged by the then existing Confederate authorities. Forrest, of Tennessee, Ewell, Mahone, Edward Johnson, and others of like and inferior rank, whose names I do not now recall. As well by precept and example they have steadily and consistently inculcated a spirit of harmony and obedience to the laws.

It will ever be regretted though that these gentlemen did not follow the lead of Dick Taylor, and seek to direct public opinion in the South to the proper channel. Had they been outspoken on the "Constitutional Amendment" and urged its acceptance, the South would to-day have a better future in prospect, and have no such fearful problem to solve as that now presented. They ought to have rebuked the unmeaning cant about "degradation," and to have told the people, as Longstreet does now, that we are a conquered people, and that it is no degradation to "accept the terms" offered by the conquerors; and, further, that it is a mark of wisdom, under such circumstances, to accept the best that can be obtained. The "Constitutional Amendment" was offered for acceptance. It was indignantly refused, and even spurned. Now new and harsher terms are offered, with the certainty—as was the case when the "Amendment" was proposed—that harsher still will be presented next time if these are not agreed to. The cry of "degradation" is no longer heard, though the same right to accept or reject is given. Gen. Longstreet's letter demonstrates that a mistake, and a grievous one, was made. It is, I repeat, most unfortunate that these gentlemen did not accomplish the great good they might have done by taking the position they have now assumed a little earlier, and not have delayed till the mischief was well nigh consummated.

AN OFFICER

Of the late Confederate army.

Twenty Thousand Indigent Orphan Children.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

We all read with admiration the report of Mr. Peabody's noble munificence, and find a new surprise in the published proffer of Messrs. Appleton & Co. of one hundred thousand school-books—a fitting supplement to Mr. Peabody's donation to the uneducated and suffering youth of the South. These donations could not have been made more opportunely. In many ways their influence for good is not to be overestimated.

The citizens of New-York are to be congratulated that they may also perform a work of beneficence as truly noble and admirable as any that can be done under the sun. We have official reports, from Police and other Commissions, that within the limits of our own City are over twenty thousand indigent orphan children. These children are growing up in ignorance; they are hemmed in by poverty; they are surrounded every moment by the most vicious examples. They suffer for want of food and clothing in the inclement season of Winter, and in Summer inhabit places not fit for brutes. Orphanage is not their fault. Poverty is not to be charged as a crime against these children. They sorely need help, that they may be able to help themselves. This help can be furnished without resorting to taxation, and without burdening the income of any citizen. We have active officers on the alert to prevent or to punish cruelty to animals. Are these little, suffering, helpless human beings less interesting to us than horses and chickens?

MANY CITIZENS.

New-York, Tuesday, March 26, 1867.

POLITICAL ITEMS.

The Augusta (Ga.) *Press*, alluding to the recent meeting of negroes at Columbia, S. C., and the fact that speeches were made by Gen. Wade Hampton and others states that "all good citizens all over the South, entertain precisely the same kind feelings for the colored people, that were exhibited by these eminent Carolinians, and it is unfortunate that these sentiments are not more widely manifested in meetings for public counsel with them." This tardiness it attributes to a fear on the part of those who mingle in these meetings, lest they seem to seek for negro votes, and insists that "the 'representative men' in every community should be prompt and earnest in signifying their wish to cooperate with the colored people in the administration of the laws, and the preservation of harmony and good will. *To this end we deem it our duty to urge that in every community, public meetings be held, in which the two races may take friendly counsel together.* Such meetings will be of incalculable benefit to all classes, in the promotion of a right understanding between the whites and blacks, and will soon convince the people of the North that they have totally misapprehended the spirit and character of the Southern people."

A large meeting of citizens of Smyth County, Va., was held at Marion, March 23, and resolutions were adopted declaring Gen. Schofield's order assuming command to be "eminently conservative, wise and just, its kind tone and spirit evincing a just appreciation of what is due from an officer and soldier to the feelings of a brave and high-spirited people, placed by the act of Congress under his command." They also declared that they responded heartily to his appeal to the people and civil officers, to render the necessity of the exercise of the power conferred upon him as slight as possible, by strict conformity to the laws and by impartial administration of justice to all classes; at the same time expressing their desire for a speedy restoration of the supremacy of the civil over the military authority, and a restoration of the State, and people of the State, to all their constitutional rights.

Of the campaign in Kentucky the Cincinnati *Gazette* of the 21st says:

"The Union men are making a lively canvass in Kentucky, and the people are having more light on the political questions of the day than they have heretofore received. Party lines are clearly defined, and there is no mixing or compromising of principles. The campaign at Louisville opened yesterday, and there was a fine meeting there last night, which was addressed by Gov. Oglesby, of Illinois, and others. Col. Bullitt, a gallant Union soldier, was nominated for Congress in that District—the Fifth. The prospects in the Ninth District are favorable to the reëlection of Col. McKee, who is making the canvass on a thoroughly Radical platform.

Hon. T. J. Wharton, late Attorney-General of Mississippi, in a published letter relating to the Military Bill, says:

"The case is simply this: Rejection of the act will not prevent its execution, and will precipitate confiscation. Acceptance of it may avert that last and dire calamity. I do not say it will. The chances are it will not. But as there is one chance at least in the latter case, and no one in the former, it is the part of prudence to play for that chance. By 'masterly inactivity' we failed to arm the negro for our defence. The Yankee armed him for our subjugation. He is now armed with the ballot. We cannot take it from him. Shall it be used for us or against us, is the practical question."

In the Louisiana Legislature on the 20th inst., the Committee to whom was referred the memorial for the impeachment of Gov. Wells, reported that in view of the passage of the Military Bill, a prosecution for impeachment would be both unnecessary and unwise—"unnecessary, because the leading feature of the plan of reorganization is the calling of a Convention which will, doubtless, at an early day relieve the accused, in common with other State officers, of his functions; and unwise, because such a trial, if persisted in, even upon other charges free from a political character, might, and probably would be disallowed by the military, in view of the present anomalous condition of the State Government."

The answer of James E. English, Democratic candidate for Governor in Connecticut, to the workingmen, has been published. He says: That there may be no mistaking my position, I would say: First—I am in favor of eight hours as a legal day's work. Second—I am also in favor of a legal enactment making eight hours a legal day's work. Third—If elected, I will use all my influence in favor of the passage of an act making eight hours a legal day's work. In view of my position and long identification with the laboring men of our State, I should be unworthy the name of a man were I to answer otherwise.

The Newbern (N. C.) *Commercial* says of the recent election to fill a vacancy in the State Senate: "Major John Hughes had no opposition, consequently there was no contest. But we understand that, under the advice of Col. Moore, head of the Bureau Department here, opposition was disarmed, by his advice to the negroes and men of Northern birth, to refrain from voting pending the registration provided for by law. The advice was taken, and the election proceeded. At the Newbern box, Major Hughes received 180 votes, five of which were cast by negroes who insisted on voting, and none were cast for anybody else."

Gov. Wells, of Louisiana, has vetoed a bill appropriating money for the payment of the expenses of the Senators elect from that State. He says: "However just and proper the appropriation may have been at the time of the adoption of the resolutions, it must be evident to the plainest understanding that, in view of the law of Congress declaring the existing civil government to be provisional only, and prescribing a new organization to entitle the State to representation in Congress, that the election of Senators made by the present General Assembly is *ipso facto*, null and void."

The Montgomery *Mail* estimates that if the number of whites disqualified in Alabama averages three hundred in each county, the negroes will have a majority of 5,000 in the State, if they all vote together.

Senator Sherman, of Ohio, has written a letter stating that he alone is responsible for the rejection and subsequent confirmation of Col. Langdon as Internal Revenue Assessor at Cincinnati.

An Atlanta paper disputes the assertion of the Macon *Journal* that there are but twenty-seven counties in the State which have a majority of negro voters. It says there are forty-five.

Gen. Carl Schurz expected to take part in the canvass in Connecticut, but has been called home by the serious sickness of a daughter.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE EXCISE BOARD.

The Excise Board met in the Trial Chamber, at Police Headquarters, yesterday forenoon. Mr. Schultz, President, in the chair. They sat from 10 o'clock A. M. until 5:30 o'clock P. M., during which time they acted upon thirty complaints.

David McGuire, of No. 182 Eighth-avenue, was proved to have violated the law, and had his license revoked.

Albert Kimbel, No. 510 West Forty-fourth-street, was charged with having had his place open the 24th of February, being Sunday, and selling beer by measure. License not revoked.

Anna Flood, whose case was adjourned at last meeting of the Board, was brought up, and she was ordered to keep the wicket-gate of her bar effectually closed. Her license was not revoked.

John D. Schmidt, No. 185 East Houston-street, was charged with having his place open on Sunday, the 17th of February. Laid over.

Nicholas Haff, No. 283 Avenue A, was charged with not having his place effectually closed on Sunday, the 17th of February. License not revoked.

Fanny Worganz, No. 218 William-street, did not have her bar effectually closed on Sunday, the 24th of February. She pleaded ignorance of the law, but her case is a bad one, as another complaint has been filed against her already. Her license was not revoked.

Patrick Montague, No. 1,370 Third-avenue, was charged with having his place open after 12 o'clock at night for the disposal of liquors. Officer McArthur, on the night of the 26th of February, climbed over two fences, and on reaching the back entrance to Montague's place, found several persons inside the bar-room indulging. Montague locked the officer in the hall as a joke. His license was not revoked.

Christopher Ihle, No. 350½ Greenwich-street, was charged with having his place, No. 350½ Greenwich-street, on Sunday, the 24th of February, open. His case was laid over.

Frederick Hock, No. 219 Stanton-street, was charged with not having his place effectually closed on Sunday, the 24th of February. The officer said that as he went to the door he heard some one say, "Put away the beer." Frederick said that he and some friends were engaged in an interesting game of sixty-six. Mr. Acton observed that "seven-up" was a better game. The license was revoked.

Patrick Roach, No. 502 Canal-street, was charged with having his place open on Sunday morning the 24th of February. He said a friend of his had a dog in his store, which dog had five pups, and this friend had gone in to feed said pups on the occasion referred to. The friend was called as a witness, and swore to the pups. The license was not revoked.

Patrick Gilligan, No. 170 Lewis-street, was charged with not having his place effectually closed on Sunday the 24th of February. Patrick slept on a cot in the store, and had no place else to sit in on Sunday. License not revoked.

Wm. Nehring, No. 99 Avenue A, was charged with not having his place effectually closed on Sunday, the 17th of February. Mr. Nehring called witnesses to prove that the persons seen in his house were not in that portion of the premises occupied by him; that the persons who were found by the Police officer in the basement were members of the Fosch Club—a social, reading and musical society, who paid him $8 a month for the said basement; purchased their lager in kegs regularly, through their Secretary, every Saturday; that on Saturday night, and sometimes on Sunday, the Club met, and the lager beer bill was paid by the members present, each paying his *pro rata* of the whole amount at the next meeting to that at which the lager was consumed. The Club was regarded as a dodge to evade the operation of the law, but the Board did not revoke the license, this being the first case of such evasion.

Anthony Imhoff and others, No. 130 Hudson-street, was charged with not having his place effectually closed on the morning of the 23d of February. He said that his doctor and a friend had called upon him, and they were sitting in conversation, which was so instructive that time did not seem to be passing. Mr. Acton wanted to know if the doctor was homeopath. When the question was put to the Board as to the revoking of the license, Mr. Acton voted "yea," and explained his course by saying that Mr. Imhoff had no business to keep the company of physicians. He assured him they would ruin him. License not revoked.

Frederick Bonhart, No. 107 Stanton-street, was charged with not having his bar effectually closed on the morning of Feb. 19. There was a great conflict between the policeman, who looked at his watch, and defendant and his witnesses, who looked at the clock, as to the precise time of his arrest. Mr. Spencer made a long speech, in which he charged that the officer's watch was like himself, "on the beat," and claimed the benefit of the doubt arising from the difference in the testimony as to the time. The license was not revoked.

Jacob Zimmer, No. 609 Second-avenue, was charged with having his saloon open on Sunday, March 3. He explained that a Jewish society of a religious character met up stairs, and that he asked them to stand in the saloon till he would light the gas up stairs. As it was a society the license was not revoked.

Daniel Lowry, No. 191 East Thirty-fourth-street, was charged with selling ale to females bearing concealed pitchers, on Sunday, the 3d of March. Daniel pleaded that somebody must have imposed upon his innocent wife when he was out, as he had told her not to sell beer on Sundays. License not revoked.

Daniel Casey, corner of Front and Dover streets, was charged with having his bar open on the morning of the 20th of February. Two officers heard some person inside at a quarter before 1 o'clock in the morning playing dice, and they waited till Casey and another man came out of the store, when they arrested Casey. Mr. Casey confessed to being in the store, but his friend who was with him was not drinking. When he discovered that it was after 12 o'clock he turned down his gas, and was apprehensive that he was in a scrape, as he was in the habit of closing his place from 10:30 to 11 o'clock every night. The officer saw no one drinking after 12 o'clock, so the license was not revoked.

The following cases were also disposed of as set forth:

William Hartung, No. 486 Canal-street; license revoked.

Fritz Wasson, No. 72 Third-street; license revoked.

Patrick Ahearn, No. 34 Cherry-street; license revoked.

Henry Topp, No. 111 Grand-street; license not revoked.

Francis Bezinger, No. 265 William-street; license not revoked.

Frederick Lair, No. 21 Avenue B; license revoked.

Hermann Beine, No. 29 Frankfort-street; license not revoked.

August Schellenberg, No. 265 Tenth-avenue; license not revoked.

Wm. Keating, No. 607 Grand-street; license not revoked.

Chas. Edinger, No. 107 Essex-street; license not revoked.

Robert McGregor, No. 116 Cedar-street; license revoked.

Henry F. Grau, No. 347 Spring-street; license not revoked.

John P. Tripoken and Wm. E. Fisher, No. 24 Baxter-street; license not revoked.

NEW COMPLAINTS.

Superintendent Kennedy presented the following complaints, which were referred to the Counsel for the Board:

Horton P. Ryder, No. 474 Grand-street; Valentine Lower, No. 642 Eleventh-avenue; George Werngemans, No. 552 Ninth-avenue; Martin Ahearn, No. 92 Vesey-street; Samuel D. Willmott, No. 6 East Broadway; Wm. Sheridan, No. 48 Roosevelt-street; Louis Bitters, No. 18 Catharine-slip; John Meehan, No. 92 Cherry-street; George Klement, No. 234 Third-street; Lorenz Peigel, No. 608 East Thirteenth-street; Wm. Hastings, No. 208 Centre-street; Frederick Rische, No. 18 Greenwich-street; Henry F. Graw, No. 347 Spring-street; Andrew Mc Donagh, No. 487 Washington-street; Francis Grats, No. 344 West Thirty-ninth-street; Otto W. Van Campen, No. 871 Sixth-avenue; Edward Meyer, No. 340 Pearl-street; Michael McCabe, No. 180 First-avenue; Fabian Merkle, No. 282 East Ninth-street; John Mietiler, No. 123 Amity-street; Ignatius Weinbeer, No. 291 East Fourth-street; Francis Bradley, No. 590 Grand-street; Horton P. Ryder, No. 474 Grand-street; Francis Baier, No. 296 Rivington-street; Fanny Wargonz, No. 218 William-street; Francis Duch, No. 33 Delancey-street; Henry Cordes & Co., No. 93 Mercer-street; Wm. Stiegler, No. 325 Broome-street; James Hoey, No. 65 Eighth-avenue; John Mitchell, No. 20 City Hall-place; James Byrnes, No. 37 Worth-street; Fred. R. Schraeder, Eighth-avenue and One Hundred and Forty-first-street.

Brooklyn.—Theobold Miller, No. 153 Bridge-street; Joan Griffin, Van Brunt-street; Michael Reynolds, No. 992 Fulton-avenue.

Commissioner Manierre, from the Committee on Finance, reported in favor of paying the sum of $4,500 to the Board of Health for clerical services last Summer and since. The report was adopted and the Board adjourned.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

The Board of Health met yesterday afternoon, President Schultz in the chair.

Superintendent Dalton's weekly report was submitted and ordered on file. From this report it appears that during the week the Sanitary Inspectors did considerable work. They inspected 187 tenement-houses, 124 private dwellings, 9 manufactories, 1 public building, 5 workshops and stores, 1 distillery, 1 fat-melting establishment, 1 slaughter-house, 166 private markets, 1 dumping ground, 1 railroad tunnel, 15 piggeries, 51 horse stables, 2 cow stables, 12 sunken and vacant lots, 19 yards, courts and areas, 19 cellars and basements, 3 cisterns and cesspools, 16 waste-pipes and drains, 52 privies, 54 streets; total, 840. In the course of these inspections they discovered and have reported upon the following causes of complaint, viz.: Forty-one tenement-houses, 14 private dwellings, 1 manufactory, 5 workshops and stores, 1 slaughter-house, 1 distillery, 20 horse stables, 1 sunken and vacant lot, 19 yards, courts and areas, 19 cellars and basements, 3 cisterns and cesspools, 16 waste-pipes and drains, 44 full and offensive privies, 54 streets, and also 74 violations of the code.

On motion of Dr. Stone, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the Sanitary Superintendent be directed to report to this Board any cases of apparent informality or neglect of duty on the part of the Coroners of this district which, since the organization of the Metropolitan Board of Health, have come under his own observation, or that of the Registrar of Vital Statistics.

The Board adjourned till next Thursday.

THE KIMBALL CASE.

The case of the people against Dr. Beakley and Nancy Cole, who are charged with procuring an abortion on the person of the late Elizabeth E. Kimball, has been, since the charges were first made, quite prolific of sensation daily. When the case for the prosecution closed on Wednesday, with the exposure of the fact that the signatures of N. Wilson and Sarah Coggeshall at the foot of the document purporting to be the evidence in the inquisition held at the Irving House were falsified, it was then understood that the case for the defence should open yesterday. The increasing interest in the revelations attracted a large number to the Court-room. It was understood that a number of medical men on either side would be examined; and on the opening of the Court at the call of the Assistant District-Attorney the following gentlemen, witnesses for the prosecution, answered to their names: Drs. Sabine, Dalton, Peasley, Semmes and Hodgman. Drs. Van Buren, Willard, Parker and George T. Elliott had likewise been subpœnaed, as was also Mrs. Coggeshall. With this promising array in the witness-box on the one side, and doubtless as many on the other, the Court, the lawyers and the expectants were somewhat taken by surprise when Ex-Recorder Smith, counsel for the prisoner, stated that he did not propose to call any witnesses.

Justice Dowling—Am I then to consider the case as closed?

Ex-Recorder Smith—Yes, Sir. We prefer to go before a jury with our case, satisfied that there is nothing in the evidence as it stands upon which to convict my clients of any crime whatever. We propose to review these proceedings in another Court, where, possibly, Dr. Beakley shall appear as plaintiff, not as defendant. We do not, let it be distinctly understood, find any fault with the rulings of this Court. We should find fault with its ruling were we not satisfied that the course it has followed has been one dictated by the desire to do what was right and just, whatever outside influences have been brought to bear.

Justice Dowling interrupted counsel here, and deprecated the idea that the Court was otherwise influenced than by the testimony and the affidavits.

Ex-Recorder Smith explained himself. He did not mean for a moment to cast the slightest imputation upon the proceedings of the Court, either in the person of His Honor, Justice Dowling, or in that of the able and learned gentleman, the Assistant District-Attorney. What he meant was that there was a conflict going on between the doctors of the allopathic and homopathic systems of a somewhat exciting kind, and out of which grew intense feeling. Even now there was an effort being made in Albany to put the control of the Coroners in the hands of the Board of Health—a board which had control of almost everything else in the City. The developments of this case would show whence the *animus* came.

Mr. Bedford assured the counsel that politics in any shape had nothing whatever to do with the case.

Mr. Smith followed with further eulogy of the office of the District-Attorney, than which, he said, there was none purer in the country. He now applied that the prisoners be admitted to bail.

Justice Dowling at first refused the application to bail on the ground that he did not wish to incur the responsibility of bailing the prisoners. Having heard the views of counsel on either side he concluded, however, to accept bail from Dr. Beakley in $10,000, and from Mrs. Cole in $1,000.

Dr. Stephen A. Main, who swore himself worth real estate valued at $110,000, bailed Dr. Beakley and Mr. James Shindler bailed Mrs. Cole.

The papers in the case will at once be placed in the hands of the District Attorney, at whose option is the sending them before the Grand Jury when it meets next week.

THE MURDER IN WASHINGTON-STREET.

The adjourned Inquest upon the remains of Mrs. Delia Lonargan, who was found dead in her bed at No. 135½ Washington-street, was concluded yesterday by Coroner Schirmer at the Liberty-street Station-house. A full report of the condition of the body and the suspicious surroundings were published in yesterday's Times. The Coroner accepted a great mass of testimony in the case, but the bulk of it was wholly unimportant and irrelevant. We present a synopsis of the more direct evidence adduced:

George Crane, residing on one of the upper floors of the tenement-house, No. 135½ Washington-street, testified that deceased and her husband, Maurice Lonargan, appeared to live very unhappily together, and witness had heard the prisoner say that he would kill his wife; no disturbance had occurred between the husband and wife until the evening preceding St. Patrick's Day, when deceased commenced drinking very heavily, frequently becoming helpless from her potations, and she continued in this course until the night of her death.

Michael Tully, a boarder with deceased, testified to having seen the husband strike deceased twice with a broom-handle, about a week ago, she being grossly intoxicated at the time.

John Hickey, husband to sister of deceased, testified that a few days ago he saw the prisoner in a great passion, gnashing his teeth, and he swore he would kill his wife yet.

John Sullivan, aged 13 years, deposed that on Tuesday last (the day the death of deceased occurred) he saw the husband strike his wife several times in a severe manner, he holding his hand over her mouth at the time to prevent her making any outcry or alarm.

Deputy Coroner S. N. Leo, M. D., testified that he made a *post-mortem* examination of the body of deceased and found several bruises, cuts, abrasions and gashes on the body; the left scapula region, as far as the head of the humerus, was one mass of gashes and cuts, the latter from two to three inches in length, and apparently of recent infliction; there were eight cuts on the left hip, and five on the left thigh, besides abrasions; there was no fracture of the skull, but the brain was intensely congested; the internal organs of the abdominal cavity were nearly all in a normal condition; in his opinion death was caused by a rupture of the dura mater.

On this evidence the jury found the following verdict:

"That the deceased, Delia Lonargan, came to her death by a rupture of the dura mater of the brain, the result of injuries received at the hands of her husband, Maurice Lonargan."

The Coroner accordingly committed the accused to the Tombs to await the action of the Grand Jury. Maurice Lanargan is a native of Ireland, 36 years of age, and is a laborer in one of the down-town bonded warehouses. In answer to the charge preferred against him he made the following reply: "I think I am not guilty." The deceased was 30 years of age and a native of Ireland.

The Noble Malpractice Case—Fresh Charges against Dr. Thiers.

Yesterday morning Miss Maria Jones, the young woman found by Coroner Wildy and Capt. Dickson, in the private residence of Dr. Wm. F. Thiers, *alias* Dubois, No 627 Third-avenue, when they visited the house on Saturday, appeared before Justice Hogan and made an affidavit, in which she alleges and charges certain malpractice upon the prisoner, now in custody on a charge of having caused the death of Mrs. Mary E. Noble, by malpractice. The following is Miss Jones' Affidavit:

Maria Jones, of the House of Detention, being duly sworn, doth depose and say that on Saturday the 23d day of March, 1867, at the premises, No. 627, Third-avenue, in said City of New-York, William F. Thiers (who is now here) did with and by means of a certain instrument, perform an operation on the person of deponent, with the intent and for the purpose of procuring her miscarriage, deponent at the time of the performance of said operation being pregnant with child, and the performance of said operation not being necessary to preserve deponent's life.

Justice Hogan inquired of the accused if he was prepared to go into an examination at once. Dr. Thiers stated that he was not, as he had had no opportunity to confer with counsel in relation to his defence. His request for an adjournment was accordingly granted, no day being specified for the resumption of the case.

Counsel for Miss Jones moved for the discharge of his client from the House of Detention, offering any reasonable amount of bail. The motion was denied, however, by the Magistrate, on the ground that she was too valuable a witness, and Miss Jones was sent back to the House of Detention for Witnesses.

Fires Yesterday.

About 4 o'clock yesterday morning, a fire was discovered on board the iron steamer *Ceres*, lying at the foot of Delancey-street, East River. The firemen were ready in their response to the alarm, but before they succeeded in arresting the progress of the flames, the joiner-work of the vessel was entirely destroyed. The fire is presumed to have originated in an accidental way near the engine-room, the flames spreading so rapidly that the engineer and several of the crew, who were sleeping on board, were compelled to make their escape in the most precipitate manner. The steamer is owned by Messrs. Woodruff & Beach, of Hartford, Conn., and they estimate her value at $80,000, which figure will nearly represent the loss sustained, as there seems to be but little hopes of salvage. It is understood that the steamer is fully insured in New England Companies. There was no cargo on board the steamer at the time of the fire, as the vessel was undergoing repairs preparatory to resuming her regular trips to South America.

At 1:15 o'clock yesterday afternoon a fire occurred in a bedroom on the rear of the second floor of premises No. 186 Christie-street, occupied as a dwelling by Thomas M. Cartan. The contents of the room were destroyed before the flames were extinguished, and the building was damaged to a considerable extent. Mr. Cartan's loss on furniture is estimated at $800, insured for $600 in the Stuyvesant. The building belongs to the Lorillard estate; damage $500—fully insured.

The Jersey City and Hoboken Ferries.

On Wednesday the Joint Committee of the New-Jersey Legislature presented their report as to the condition of the ferries from Jersey City to New-York. In that report they take occasion, as the most pleasing portion of their work, to pronounce the ferries plying to the New-Jersey Central and Erie Railroads as not only *sans reproche* but characterize them as the most perfect ferries in the world. The Weehawken Ferry is unnoticed in the report, probably owing to its unimportance. The report of the condition of the Hoboken Ferry is, as might have been expected, unfavorable. The boats are considered no longer fitted for the increasing traffic on the route. The proprietors of the line, it is stated, propose to make the necessary improvements. And pending this action, the Committee offer no recommendations. The desire of those who travel by those boats is, that they should be accommodated with boats as safe and as comfortable as those of the other lines. They see no reason why it should not be so, as the increasing trade urges its necessity, while it guarantees paying receipts to the proprietors.

Following are the concluding remarks of the Committee on this matter:

"Upon the whole evidence, your Committee is of opinion that the Hoboken Ferry is not, either in the size or character of its arrangements, a suitable means of transit to those who are compelled to use it, and that the traffic has outgrown the ferry. They are clearly of opinion that the right as well as the duty to regulate this ferry belongs to the State, and cannot be divested. From the evidence before them, however, that within a few months the proprietors expect to have extensive improvements completed, they do not feel that they should make any recommendation at this time. If the proprietors should fail to carry out their proposed plans, or if, having completed them, they shall be found insufficient to accommodate the public travel, the time will then have come for the Legislature to act promptly and effectively."

POLICE COURTS.

THE TOMBS—HOGAN, Justice.

LARCENY OF OLD IRON.

Officer Mahony, of the Nineteenth Precinct, arrested three young men on Wednesday, named Isador Kenny, Lawrence Monahan and Joseph Kenny, who were accused of stealing $40 worth of old iron belonging to John L. Green, of No. 355 Eighth-street. The iron was carried away from Mr. Green's distillery, in Sixty-first-street near First-avenue, nearly a week ago, and the proprietor of the distillery had missed over $1,000 worth of old iron from these premises during the past three or four months. The prisoners were held for trial in default of bail.

JEFFERSON MARKET—LEDWITH, Justice.

A BOLD AFFAIR.

Mr. Miles O'Donnell, liquor-dealer, of No. 232 West Twenty-fourth-street, yesterday appeared in Court and made oath to the following statement: On Tuesday morning last he sold five barrels of whisky, valued at $1,000, to Messrs. R. Murphy & Co., corner Broadway and Twenty-ninth-street, and ordered his cartman to take the liquor to that establishment. Forgetting the particulars of his directions, and seeing the name "Murphy," on a sign at the corner of Broadway and Thirty-eighth-street, the cartman thought that that must be the store at which he had been ordered to deliver the goods. He accordingly entered the place and made inquiries, when he was informed that it was "all right." He unloaded the whisky, and after taking a receipt from the bar-keeper, John Roden, drove off. Early the next morning the liquor was removed from Murphy's store, and taken by Manus Roden (a brother to John) to a warehouse down town, where it was regularly stored by him. Meanwhile Messrs. R. Murphy & Co. began to make inquiries concerning the whisky which they had bought, and which had not been delivered to them. The result was the finding of the facts just related. John and Manus Roden were accordingly arrested, and yesterday held for examination by the magistrate. Both the accused deny their guilt in the strongest terms, and allege that they are victims to a foul conspiracy.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Ann Healy stole a head cheese worth $3 from a butcher in Ninth-avenue.... Eugene O'Hara stole a table-cover from Catherine Crefy, of No. 206 West Twenty-third-street.... Two night scavengers, Jacob Kloppe and John Kembuck, were charged with dumping night soil in Ninety-fourth-street.... Frederick Ganen, of corner Seventh-avenue and Fifty-eighth-street, and Charles Negl, of Nos. 42 and 44 Grand-street, were charged with violating the Excise Law. All the accused were held for trial.

YORKVILLE COURT—KELLY, Justice.

STEALING LEAD.

Three boys, named Lawrence Mongan, Thos. Kearney and Israel Rennell, were arraigned before Justice Kelly, charged with stealing a large quantity of lead pipe and copper from the site of the brewery lately burned in Sixty-first-street. Being unable to furnish the required bail the accused were held for trial.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

Missionary Work in New-York.—The City Mission held their monthly meeting on Wednesday evening in the Holy Trinity Protestant Episcopal Church, Madison-avenue. Several of the missionaries related facts connected with the rescue of forsaken wives, the saving of neglected children, the reclamation of abandoned women and the reformation of hopeless drunkards. Mr. Wetmore gave some encouraging incidents from the missionary report of the Seventh Ward. Mr. Jackson spoke of the number of missionaries and visitors engaged, and presented the statistical results, which will be found below. Mr. Mingins said that the City missionary goes to preach the Gospel. Sometimes he does this by giving bread to the hungry, by clothing the naked, by finding a home for the friendless. He presents Jesus to every man, woman and child, and then the people gather to the mission station and there they find a Sabbath home. Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., the Rector of the Church, said that his Church felt a very deep interest in this whole subject of City evangelization. As a Church, they were manning and equipping and sustaining three mission stations. And in connection with their New-York Diocesan Committee, they were seeking to establish new centres of missionary aggressive effort. But all this concerns mainly the upper and more newly settled parts of the City. The great part of the vast missionary field down town must be cultivated by the New-York City Mission. And who compose this Society? The Executive Committee is not the Society. The members of the Protestant Churches make up this organization. Upon every professing Christian in New-York the responsibility rests of giving the Gospel to those perishing thousands. And, said the speaker, if it were not for what his Church was doing to reach these precious souls he would leave it at once, and join the ranks of these noble missionaries, than whom no men should be more highly honored. He would not be the minister of a mere chapel of ease, to serve a wealthy, selfish people, who were living only for themselves. Among the figures representing the month's operations were the following: 9,939 missionary visits, 381 religious meetings, 168 temperance pledges, 1,271 persons to churches and missions, 317 children led to Sabbath-school, 125 Bibles and Testaments given, and 58,972 tracts distributed.

City Car Pickpocket.—At 8 o'clock on Wednesday evening, Mr. Scheen, an architect, having an office at No. 88 Wall-street, was robbed of a pocket-book containing $110 in money and some valuable private papers, while riding up the Bowery in a Fourth-avenue car. The thieves "jumped away" as soon as they had effected the robbery and escaped. The victimized passenger requested the conductor to stop the car, which request was only complied with after the car had proceeded over a block, and even then the conductor was so surly about his duty as to convey the impression that he was in league with the thieves. Inspector Dilks reports that the Fourth-avenue line is the only one in the City which denies the right of free passage to the Special Car Detectives.

Frauds on the Revenue—Seizure of Tobacco.—Yesterday afternoon Revenue Inspector Harvey, with a posse of officers, entered the tobacco warehouse of Mr. Scheider, in William-street, and seized some twenty-five barrels of chewing tobacco, on the ground that they bore counterfeit inspection marks. One hundred and twenty empty barrels were seized at the same time with the inspection marks uncanceled, by which in this particular alone the proprietor is liable to a fine of $10 per barrel. The value of the seizure is over $2,000. This counterfeiting of inspection marks has been, and is going on to a large extent, but vigorous measures are now being taken to expose and punish the defrauders.

Supposed Infanticide.—The Police of the Eleventh Precinct notified Coroner Wildey yesterday to hold an inquest over the remains of a full-grown male child, which had been found in the water-closet situated in rear of premises No. 236 Third-avenue. No clue has been obtained as yet as to who deposited the body of the deceased in the vault. An inquest will be held to-day.

Personal.—Mr. James Malette, for some time past City Editor of the *Evening Post*, leaves the City to-day to take charge of the Binghampton *Republican*, of which paper he is now part proprietor. The *Republican* is the only daily paper published in the Twenty-sixth Congressional District, and, under Mr. Malette's charge, will doubtless increase in influence and circulation.

The Old Appleton Building.—Workmen are busily engaged in removing the ruins of the Appleton Building in Broadway, lately occupied by S. B. Chittenden & Co. Goods to the amount of $200,000 have already been recovered from the ruins. The lot has been sold to the Accidental Insurance Company for $450,000.

Fatal Run-Over Casualty.—Coroner Schirmer was notified yesterday afternoon to hold an inquest over the body of Michael Gunther, who died at the Bellevue Hospital yesterday morning from the effects of injuries received some days since by being run over by a Houston-street stage. An examination in the case will be held to-day.

The Broadway Bridge.—The second stairway of the Broadway Bridge was placed in position yesterday. The first stairway is nearly completed. The steps are to be of wood, and not iron. The bridge has yet to be painted, the color not having yet been decided on.

Meeting in the Twenty-second Ward.—Hon. Henry B. Stanton will deliver an address on National affairs this evening, at the Hall corner of Forty-sixth-street and Eighth-avenue.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—This Day.

COURT OF APPEALS.

Nos.
14—Stephen Brush, Executor, &c., vs. Wm. Lee, impleaded, &c.
19—Garret Abeel et al., Respondents, vs. Peter Van Gelder et al.
20—Thomas Robert vs. Wm. Good, Survivor, &c.
21—Elias Vrooman vs. Harvey J. King et al., Executors, &c.
22—Israel Elias et al., vs. Benjamin Farley.
23—Hugh McCrosson, vs. Abram Thorn.
24—The Irving Bank vs. James Wetherald, et. al.
25—John H. Williams vs. Chester F. Shelly.

Nos.
27—Augustus Maverick et al. vs. The Eighth-avenue Railroad Co.
29—Attorney-General ex rel. Marselus vs. The Minister, &c., of the Reformed Dutch Church in New-York.
30½—Chas. O. Duncan et al. vs. The Great Western Ins. Co.
30—Hudler vs. Golden.
22½—New-York Life Ins. and Trust Co. vs. Covert et al.
32—Williams vs. Burch.
33—Guernsey vs. Guernsey.

Reserved Causes.

3—Tuttle vs. The People.
16—The People, &c. vs. Gardner, Treasurer, &c., et al.
18—The People ex rel. The Broadway National Bank vs. John T. Hoffman, Mayor, &c.
18¼—The People ex rel. Bank of New-York vs. Richard Connolly, Comptroller.
18¾—Same vs. The Board of Supervisors.
18¾—Bank of the Republic vs. John T. Hoffman, Mayor, &c.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Part I.—Held by Clerke, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.

Short Causes.

Nos.
1 35—Beringer vs. Bach.
3039—Harris vs. Mintz.
30 1—Britton vs. Noble.
1965—Cummings vs. Coyle et al.
2889—Hackes vs. Pondir.
1793—Smith et al. vs. Powell.
3153—Williams vs. Mann.
2049—Allen vs. Devlan.
1927—Smith vs. Cen. Amer. Transit Co.

Nos.
2509—Duysters vs. Herkenwrath, &c.
3255—Walker, &c., vs. Cotten et al.
1519—Same vs. Same.
[illegible]—Cromwell vs. Bebee.
3141—Badwell, &c., vs. Glines et al.

Part II.—Held by Leonard, P. J.—Court open at 10 A. M.

Short Causes.

Nos.
2146—Barrett vs. Barrett et al.
2986—Kerner vs. Walker.
3182—Hemmer vs. Stein.
3152—Clinch vs. Raphael.
2894—DeWolf vs. Murphy.
614—Aberle vs. Beck et al.
2496—Reid and another vs. Stewart.
2944—Betts et al. vs. Pierce et al.

Nos.
3108—Redfield vs. Hulbert.
3232—Mecklen vs. Walker.
3246—Taxter vs. Scoville.
3138—National Bank State of N. Y. vs. The North American Lloyd et al.
3226—Bank State N. Y. vs. Badger et al.
2210—Anthony vs. Robinson et al.

Part III.—Adjourned for the Term.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Barnard, J., at No. 73 Duane-street.

Nos.
118—Whitney vs. Townsend.
99—Manchester vs. Myers et al.

Nos.
225—Schlaefer vs. Wildberger et al.
226—Morgan, Ex'r, &c., vs. Newcomb, et al.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Ingraham, J.—Calendar called at 12 M.

Nos.
67—Oger vs. Klehr.
68—Same vs. Stoersel.
74—Pulman vs. The Mayor, &c.
99—Rexford vs. Broadway and 7th-av. R. R. Co.
100—Rexford vs. Broadway and 7th-av. R. R. Co.
151—Marcon vs. Baron.
201—Kelly, Sheriff, &c., vs. Bradford.

Nos.
196—Simpson et al. vs. Hamilton.
210—Riese vs. Zahm.
230—Morange vs. Van Houten.
246—Skinner vs. Root.
307—Odell vs. Salthingee.
318—In re. The Application of Michael Connolly.
327—Odell vs. Salthingee.

SUPERIOR COURT.

Parts I. and II.—Trial Terms—Adjourned without day.

COMMON PLEAS.

Parts I. and II.—Adjourned for the Term.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

The New-Orleans, Opelousas and Great Western Railroad Company, Plaintiffs in Error, vs. W. S. Lindsay et al.—The facts in this case have been reported in these columns, and they are sufficiently recapitulated in the opinion.

By the Court—Mr. Justice Swayne delivering the opinion:

This is a writ of error to the Circuit Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Louisiana. The plaintiffs in error were the defendants in the Court below. The plaintiffs in that Court filed their petition, setting forth a contract between them and the defendants, whereby the plaintiffs agreed to transport from Wales, and deliver at Algiers, opposite to New-Orleans, certain railroad iron for the defendants, and the defendants agreed to pay them a stipulated compensation for such transportation and delivery. The petition averred performance and sought to recover the specified compensation, less the amount which the plaintiffs had already received. The defendants, by their answer, denied performance, claimed damages by reconvention for non-performance, and pleaded the statute of limitations. The parties waived the intervention of a jury, and submitted the case to the Court. The Court found the facts specially, and gave judgment for the plaintiffs below. The findings of the Court were set forth in the record, and are to be regarded as a special verdict. The Court found, among other things, that the iron had not been delivered within the contract time, but that it had been agreed between the parties, in September, 1854, that the plaintiffs should allow the defendants £800 on account of past delays, and that the time for further deliveries should be extended to the first of December following; that the defendants refused to receive the iron tendered or shipped after the last mentioned time, and that it was thereupon disposed of with the assent of all concerned; that the defendants had not shown any damage arising from the delays; that the delivery of the iron at New-Orleans was a breach of the contract, and that the defendants were entitled to recoupe the cost of removing it to Algiers. Upon these principles the amount to be recovered was computed, and judgment was rendered accordingly. The Court was of opinion that the contract was "not a contract for the payment of the freight of ships and other vessels within the 3,449th article of the civil Code" of the State, and overruled the defence that the action was thereby barred. No bill of exceptions was taken, and but a small part of the evidence appears in the record. Two errors are relied upon. One of them relates to the statute of limitations. We think the ruling of the Court upon this subject was correct. The findings show that the plaintiffs were not ship-owners, and that their contract was wholly different from the one of affreightment. The article of the Code relied upon had, therefore, no application to the case. Nor can the demand be regarded as an open account. The contract was the foundation of the claim, and though not fulfilled according to its letter, either as to the time or place of delivery, yet, with the qualifications which the law under such circumstances imposes, it determined the respective liabilities of the parties. The plaintiffs could not recover more than the contract price, and the recoupement of the defendants was governed by its requirements on the part of the plaintiffs. Its provisions were elements in the case, vital to the rights of both parties. By their light, and the law arising upon the facts as developed in the evidence, the Court was to be guided in coming to its conclusions. The other error insisted upon is that there is a fatal variance between the facts as found by the Court and by the case made by the plaintiffs' petition. It does not appear that any of the evidence offered by the plaintiffs in the Court below was objected to by the defendants, nor does it appear that any exception was taken when the Court announced its findings, or subsequently when the judgment was entered. It was in the power of the Court to permit the petition to be amended, and the proper amendments would doubtless have been made if the objection had been stated. It is presented for the first time in this Court. Under these circumstances it must be held to have been waived by the plaintiffs in error in the Court below, and they are concluded by that waiver in this Court. There is another ground upon which this exception must be overruled. It is not alleged that the findings of the Court were unwarranted by the proofs, nor that the judgment does not conform to the law and justice of the case, as the case is thus presented. The objection is purely technical. It lies wholly in the variance between the averments of the petition and the facts as found by the Court. The thirty-second section of the judiciary act of 1789 declares that the Courts of the United States "respectively, shall proceed and give judgment according as the right of the cause and the matter in law as shall appear unto them, without regarding imperfections, defects or want of form in such writ, declaration or other pleading, return process or judgment, or course of proceeding whatsoever, except those only in case of demurrer, which the party demurring shall specially set down and express, together with his demurrer as the cause thereof." The effect of this provision is decisive. No case more proper than the one for us, for its application, can be presented. The judgment below is affirmed with costs.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Smalley.

DUTY PAID ON BONDING NOT RECOVERABLE.

Ernest Graeff et al. vs. Simeon Draper.—This suit was brought against the defendant as Collector of the Port, to recover back a sum of money alleged to have been illegally exacted by him.

The plaintiffs imported a quantity of ribbons, the value of which, on appraisement at the Custom-house, was raised more than 10 per cent. above the invoice value. Thereupon the goods were seized and an information filed against them to forfeit them for this undervaluation. The owners of the goods applied to bond therein in that suit. The 89th section of the Act of 1799, which authorizes bonding in such cases, requires that the duty on the goods shall be first paid, and the Act of 1864, section 23, declares that if upon an appraisement of goods the value shall be increased 10 per cent. or more above the invoice value, then, in addition to the duties imposed by law, there shall be levied and collected a duty of 20 per cent. *ad valorem.*

Messrs. Graeff & Co. having applied to bond their goods, it was necessary for them to pay the duties, and the Collector held that this twenty per cent. was part of the duty, and must also be paid. Not being able to get their goods in any other way, Graeff & Co. paid the additional duty under protest, and brought this suit to recover them back again as illegally exacted.

Smalley, J.—In this case a judgment must be entered for the defendant on the ground that the suit was prematurely brought. The case on both sides admits the fact that this penalty was properly collected; that it was properly exacted, and properly paid, but plaintiff claims that, inasmuch as the Government have, subsequently to that time, attempted to confiscate the property by libeling it in the District Court, the plaintiff has a right to recover back the money paid as a penalty; I do not think the Government can hold both the property and the penalty, though that question does not necessarily arise here. This suit is prematurely brought; the money was rightly exacted and rightly paid. If there is a defence to anything, it is to the suit for a confiscation of the property imported.

For plaintiff, Messrs. Webster & Craig.

For defendant, District-Attorney Courtney and Mr. Evarts.

COURT OF APPEALS.

Henry E. Davis, Chief Judge; Judges Wright, Porter, Hunt, Scrugham, Bockes, Parker and Grover.

The Court met at 10½ o'clock A. M., and continued its session until 4 P. M.

CASES ARGUED AND SUBMITTED.

Ephraim Lyon, Executor of Thomas B. Stillman, vs. Samuel L. Mitchell.—This was an action upon a special agreement, under seal, of which the following is a copy: "Whereas I desire to sell the steamers *Augusta, Alabama, Florida* and *Star of the South.* Now, in consideration thereof and of one dollar to me in hand, paid by Thomas B. Stillman, of the City of New-York, I do hereby constitute him, the said Stillman, my true and lawful attorney or agent to dispose of said steamers, or either of them, at such prices and on such terms as may be hereafter agreed upon. And I do hereby agree to pay to said Stillman, his heirs or assigns ten per cent. of the total amount that said steamers, or either of them, may be sold for."

The facts on the trial before a jury in the Court below were shown to be that these steamers were owned by the "New-York and Savannah Navigation Company;" that the Government at that time, August, 1861, was about the only purchaser of vessels, and that Stillman accordingly made journeys to Washington on several different occasions to call the attention of the Government to these vessels, and that finally three of them were sold to the United States, through Geo. D. Morgan, its purchasing agent in New-York, for the sum of $277,828—the said Morgan receiving a commission of two and a half per cent. on the amount. Mitchell, after the transaction had been concluded, refusing the claim of Stillman for compensation, suit was brought, and in the Court below Stillman obtained a judgment for $20,837, which verdict the Court in General Term refused to disturb, whereupon the cause was appealed to this Court. It was claimed by Mitchell on the trial below that the sale was effected without the intervention of Stillman, and that this was proved by the testimony of the Secretary of the Navy and of Morgan, the agent of the Navy Department.

The appellant alleges fourteen points of error in the Court below; and further alleges that the contract was illegal, as against public policy and good morals, as tending to influence executive officers of the Government in the performance of their duty. And the fourth point says it was necessary to set up the defence that the cause of action was illegal, as against public policy, because it appeared on the face of the pleadings; and it is not necessary to plead matter of law because the complaint was demurrable, as not setting forth facts sufficient to constitute a cause of action, and such objection is not waived by not taking it by demurrer or answer, and because it is the duty of every Court, when the fact that a cause of action is against any public policy, appears to decide against it, whether the answer sets it up or not. Take the case of a prostitute sueing for the wages of prostitution under a common count for services—would any Court enforce such a contract, when its nature appeared, because the answer did not aver that the contract was *contra bonos mores?* In such a case the Court leaves the parties where it finds them. Another alleged error was that the defendant in the Court below asked that the jury be charged that, if the plaintiff had influence with members of the Government, and that the contract was founded upon the knowledge of that influence, with the expectation that it would be exercised in behalf of the plaintiff in effecting the sale of his ships, then the contract was against good morals and void, and that the Court refused so to charge.

The cause was argued at length by Judge Allen for the respondent, and by Henry A. Cram for the appellant, counsel on both sides dwelling on the question of the contract being against public policy, Mr. Cram saying that books did not require to invalidate a contract that it should be in itself fraudulent and corrupt, but only that its inherent nature should be such as would tend to fraud and corruption; and he claimed that the contract at bar came within the rule.

Epenetus A. Willis, Appellant, vs. Silas Mott, Executor of Samuel Mott, Respondent.—The respondent's testator died May 16, 1864, leaving a will which was admitted to probate by a decree of the Surrogate of Queens County. The testimony showed that the subscribing witnesses did not see the testator sign his name to the paper purporting to be his will, but only was declared to them by the testator to be his last will and testament, and an acknowledgment on his part that he had signed it as such. The question then for the Court is whether it is not necessary under the statute that it shall be affirmatively proved that the testator signed the paper claimed to be his will, which can only be done by the witnesses who shall see him sign it.

Platt Potter vs. William Van Vranken et al., was submitted without argument.

Nos. 13 and 14 on the Preferred Calendar: *Dongald McQueen vs. Sally Babcock et al.*, and *Stephen Brush, Executor, &c., vs. William Lee, &c.*, not being ready, were passed.

George A. Osgood et al., Receivers of the Columbian Insurance Company, vs. Wm. De Groot and Azra C. Peck.—De Groot & Peck insured the bark *Heiress* in the Columbian Insurance Company, giving in payment of the premium upon a renewal of the policy, March 3, 1865, their note for $3,010, payable in twelve months. On the 22d day of November following, De Groot & Peck sustained a general average loss which was adjusted at $2,825 65. On the 23d of January, 1866, the Company became insolvent, and their affairs passed into the hands of the receivers, and on the 21st of March, 1866, they commenced this suit upon the premium note. De Groot & Peck, by their answer, claimed the right to have allowed against it the general average loss under the policy. At the trial in the Court below, in Special Term, the set-off was allowed, and the case being taken to the General Term, the judgment was affirmed, whereupon the receivers appealed to this Court. It is claimed upon the part of the receivers that this was not a case of mutual credits, the loss under the policy not being due until the 19th of May, 1866, and that, therefore, the set-off was wrongfully allowed. The respondents claim that by the stipulation in the case the Judge at Circuit was to dispose of the question of set-off, as if it had been brought before him in equity by petition or summary application, without regard to the form of action, and he having determined to allow the set-off, the true question presented upon the appeal is whether, under any form of proceeding, the Court, in the exercise of its equity jurisdiction, had power to require the receivers to credit the defendants upon their note with the loss, under the policy which was adjusted before the commencement of the action.

The cause was argued by Mr. Choate for respondents, and Mr. Field for the appellants, it being stated in argument that this is a test case, a large amount depending upon its result.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Before Justice Mullen.

ACCORD AND SATISFACTION.

Weilbacher vs. *Barth.*—This was an action to recover the sum of $1,094, balance of an account for a stock of cigars sold by plaintiff to defendant. This action was tried last November before Judge Mullen and a Jury, and the evidence then elicited showed that the plaintiff sold the defendant goods to the amount of $1,694. That some months after the sale the plaintiff finding that defendant would not pay and fearing that he would lose the whole amount of his debt, consented to receive $600 in payment of said claim and gave therefor a receipt in full. The plaintiff now sued for the balance due, claiming that the receipt was not valid for more than the amount paid. The defendant pleaded the receipt in full in bar to the plaintiff's action and also that the goods sold were damaged.

The Judge submitted the case to the jury, who, after being out a long time, came in and stated that they could not agree, eleven being in favor of the plaintiff and one against. The jury were thereupon discharged and the case set down for retrial. Afterward by consent of the attorneys on both sides it was agreed to waive a jury and submit the case to the Judge for his decision upon the testimony taken at the trial.

A decision has just been rendered by the Court in favor of the plaintiff, giving judgment for the full amount claimed and interest together with an allowance of $60. The Judge decided that the receipt in full given by plaintiff on payment of the $600 was merely valid as an acknowledgment of the payment of $600 and no more, and was not an accord or satisfaction of the full amount, nor was it a bar to plaintiff's suit for the balance due.

Blumensteel and Cohen for plaintiffs; W. Shaw for defendant.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART II—MARCH 28.

Before Judge Brady without a Jury.

SUDDEN TERMINATION OF THE BOGERT DIVORCE TRIAL.

Eliza Bogert vs. *James Bogert.*—This action, which was for a limited divorce on the ground of cruel treatment, and which bid fair to occupy the Court for a week or more, was brought to a sudden termination soon after the opening of the Court this morning. The unexpected change in the programme occurred in this wise: John Graham, counsel for the defence, in his cross-examination of one of plaintiffs' witnesses asked questions which indicated a theory on the part of the defence that the whole case on the part of plaintiff was a manufactured one—that it was, in point of fact, a conspiracy in which plaintiff's counsel, Mr. Schermerhorn, was the instigator and one of the leading actors.

The Court hereupon asked Mr. Graham if he designed to make such a theory one of the grounds of the defence, to which counsel replied that he did. Judge Brady then remarked that, such being the case, the trial must stop here; he would not consent to sit as the sole arbiter in a trial in which not only the professional integrity of a member of the bar was involved, but also his guilt or innocence of perjury and subornation of perjury, which must necessarily follow if the theory of the defence were correct. An issue of that kind ought to be passed upon by a jury and not by the Court; he, therefore, directed that the trial be suspended and that the case go over to the May term of the Court.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.—MARCH 28.

Before Judge Garvin and a Jury.

Joel E. Hyams et al. vs. *Samuel E. Howard et al.*—This was an action to recover $1,217 19, the balance due on goods claimed to have been sold and delivered by plaintiffs to defendants at various times in the year 1865.

The defence was that the defendants received the goods from plaintiffs to be sold on commission; that all that were sold have been paid for, and that defendants are ready to deliver up the balance of the goods to plaintiffs whenever they make a demand for the same.

The case involved only the question of fact as to whether the goods were bought by defendants or received by them to be sold on commission, in reference to which the testimony was contradictory.

Sealed verdict.

C. Brainbridge for plaintiffs; Fithian, Clark and Smith for defendants.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—MARCH 28.

By Ingraham, J.

John E. Rathbun et al. *vs.* N. E. Heins; motion denied, plaintiffs' costs to abide the event. The Same *vs.* The Same; motion granted. F. V. A. Barber *vs.* F. O. J. Smith; motion for commission granted, with stay till the May term. Quinn *vs.* Quinn; motion granted, costs to abide the event. Fisk *vs.* Butler; motion to remove cause to United States Court granted.

SPECIAL TERM.

By Sutherland, J.

Murray *vs.* Gale; judgment for defendants on the demurrer, with costs. (See opinion.)

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—MARCH 28.

By Chief Justice Robertson.

John W. Dunkle et al. *vs.* John M. Romme et al.; motion granted on terms. Solon F. Goodrich et al. *vs.* The National Fire Insurance Company; motion granted on terms. Charles Enderly, guardian, *vs.* Charles F. Platt; motion denied with $7 costs. Patrick Ring *vs.* Daniel Gallagher; motion granted and proceedings dismissed. Frank Williams *vs.* Calvin C. Parks et al.; motion referring the cause to a referee granted. George M. Fuller et al. *vs.* Menro Stein; motion for a receiver granted. Francis Leach et al. *vs.* Sarah P. Browne et al.; complaint dismissed with costs.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—MARCH 28.

By Judge Cardozo.

Wallach *vs.* Curtis; see memorandum with clerk. Herman Frisenheim *vs.* A Sutherland; judgment vacated without costs. Maria Harris *vs.* George E. Hathorn; see opinion with clerk. Ernest Richter *vs.* Aaron Van Valkenberg; see memorandum with clerk. Aaron Phillips *vs.* B. Wellman et al.; proceedings dismissed without costs. Frederick Rentz *vs.* Henry Gerner; motion granted. Isaac Herman *vs.* S. Weiluth; answer may stand upon payment of $5 costs and defendant accepting notice of trial for first Monday in April. Arthur Gentil *vs.* Theodore G. Marcus; see memorandum with clerk.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS.

Before Justice Dowling.

The trials yesterday resulted in the conviction of seventeen persons, as follows: Petit larceny, 7; cruelty to animals, 4; infractions of the Excise Law, 2; of the Health Law, 1; of the Boat Law, 1; assault and battery, 1; keeping a disorderly house, 1. There were forty-two cases on the calendar, the majority of which were disposed of by adjournment, acquittals or non-appearance of complainants.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

Peter Slobohm, the keeper of cow stables at No. 321 West Thirty-ninth-street, was charged with treating his cows in a cruel and inhuman manner. From the testimony on the part of the people, it appeared that the stable is a frame building, about seven feet in height and twenty-four feet in width, by thirty feet in length, with no opening in it save the door, being entirely unventilated and dark. The interior is divided into five stalls on each side, each stall being about five feet in width and occupied by two cows. At the time of the arrest there were nineteen cows kept there, all of which were poor, dirty and unhealthy in appearance. They were not allowed any bedding, and had been there from one to three months without being taken out of the stables. A wagon standing in the yard was loaded with distillery feed, some of which was produced in Court.

Dr. Percy testified that such food contained but a small proportion of nutritious substance; that to feed animals on that alone would be a process of slow starvation, while the deprivation of light and air would bring on a species of fever, which would cause the animals to give a larger quantity of unwholesome milk, but would occasion them much suffering and disease.

It was shown on the part of the defence that the cows were fed daily with meal and hay, beside the distillery grain, and that no swill was given them; and it was claimed that these cows had been lately purchased, and were in poor condition when bought. The owner was willing to make any change in his premises which Mr. Bergh might suggest, and had no intention of treating the animals otherwise than properly.

A motion to acquit on the ground of variance between the complaint and the testimony was denied, and the defendant was found guilty and fined $25.

CROWDING SHEEP IN A CART.

Jeremiah Shaughnessy and Jeremiah Hennessy pleaded guilty to a charge of cruelty in overloading a cart with sheep, which were crowded together and compelled to stand on one another while the cart was driven through the streets. They were fined $10 each.

A colored boy named Daniel Campbell was fined in the same sum for driving a feeble horse having running sores on his body, with a heavy load.

BOARDING A VESSEL.

Charles Parks was charged with a violation of the law which forbids the boarding of vessels while lying in the stream, by [illegible] $100. The statute is [illegible] boarding-house runners, [illegible]

unwittingly violated the law, which, however, admitted of no lower penalty than the one inflicted.

CASES OF PETIT LARCENY.

Charles Gilbert was sent to the Penitentiary for six months for abstracting a pocket-book containing about $20 from the pocket of an old German in the Bowery.

The same penalty was accorded to Geo. W. Bennett, keeper of a house of ill fame in Centre-street, who was brought up, together with three young females belonging to his establishment, on the charge of stealing a pocket-book belonging to one Walter Powers. The three girls were acquitted.

Likewise to William Bailey, a colored man, who stole a child's wagon, valued at $12, from a basement.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—MARCH 28, 1867.

13,000	U. S. 6s, '67...R.	121½	100	Canton Co.	46½
3,000	US. 6s, 5-20s, C.'64	107⅞	300	Boston W. P.	26
5,000	US. 6s, 5-20s, C.'65	107⅞	300	do...2d call	26
7,000	U.S.6s,5-20s,C.'65. New Issue	107¼	100	Ar. M. SS. Co.	86½
34,000	do.	107⅛	3	Amer. Ex. Co.	65
1,000	Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s First Ser...S'll	105⅞	200	Erie R.	58⅛
500	do. 2d Ser..S'll	105⅞	500	do.	58⅛
500	do 3d Ser..S'll	105⅞	15	N. Y. & N. H. R.	121
5,000	N. Car. 6s...x-c	50	100	Mil. & St. P. Pr.	64⅞
2,000	Mo. St. 6s	96⅜	750	Pac. M. SS. Co.	130
2,000	do.	96½	42	do.	130½
3,000	Mo. 6s. H. & St. Jo. Issue	80	200	do.	129
6,000	Ind. State 5s	91¼	200	do...s60	129½
20,000	R. I. State 6s	99¼	100	do...2d call	130
5,500	N.Y.S. 6s,'68	100	50	do.	129¾
10,000	Ohio & M. C.	27½	100	do...b30	129¾
1,000	Erie 1st M.	102½	400	N. Y. Cen.	106¼
2,000	Erie 3d M.	97	100	do...s60	106
2,000	Erie 4th M.	97½	500	M. S. & N I.	76¼
1,000	Tol.&Wab.2d M.	79	100	do...b30	76½
3,000	C. & R. I. 1st M.	100½	100	do...2d call	76½
4,000	P..Ft.W.&C.2d.	94½	200	do.	76⅜
1,000	C., R. I. & P. 7s.	90	40	Mich. Cen.	108¼
1,000	Det. M. & T. Bs.	88	200	Chic. & N. W.	35½
30	Met'n Bank	125½	300	do.	35⅜
10	do.	126	600	Chi. & N. W. Pr.	64½
24	Fourth Nat. Bank.	104	200	do.	64⅝
106	West. U. Tel.	41	200	do.	64⅝
100	do.	41½	500	Cleve. & Tol.	119¼
400	Quicksilver	32	600	do.	120
12	do.	30½	50	C. & R. I. R.	97½
200	South Am. Nav. & Marine R...b30	117	100	do.	97⅛
8,250	Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s, Sec. Ser.	105⅞	100	do...b10	97¼
13,850	do...3d Ser.	105⅞	200	P., Ft. W. & C.	96½
10,000	N. Car. 6s...x-c	49½	200	Mor. & Essex R.	70
2,000	O. & M. C.	27½	500	H. & St. Jo. Pr.	55
3,000	Harlem 1st M.	101½	100	West. U. Tel.	41½
50	Pac. M. SS. Co.	130	1100	Erie Railroad	59
50	do.	130½	300	Chic. & N. W.	35¾
			200	Chi. & N. W. Pr.	64½
			200	Clev. & Tol. R.	120¼
			300	Chic. & R. I.	97⅛
			200	Tol., W. & W.	38
			100	Mil. & St. P Pr.	54⅛

SECOND BOARD.

$50,000	U. S. 6s, '81..R	108⅞	340	Pac. M S S.Co.	129¾
10,000	U.S.6s.5-20s.C.'65	108	100	do...s30	129⅞
13,000	U.S.6s.5-20s.C.'65 New Issue	107⅛	200	do.	129½
1,000	Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s Second Ser.	105⅞	100	N. Y. Cen. R.	106⅜
5,000	Tenn. 6s. New.	62⅝	700	do.	106¼
15,000	do.	62⅝	300	Reading...s15	101⅝
15,000	do...b60	63	500	do.	101½
50,000	N. Car. 6s...x-c	50	200	Erie R. Pr.	72
15,000	Missouri 6s.	96	100	M. So. & N. I.	77⅝
50	Cal. 7s.	118½	700	do.	77⅛
20,000	O. & M. Cer.	27½	300	Ill. Cen. R.	115⅝
20,000	C. & R. I. P. 7s.	91	200	Clev. & Pitts.	79⅛
1,000	P. F. W. & C. 2d.	94½	200	C. & N. W. Pr.	64⅝
100	Canton Co.	46½	300	do...b30	65
125	West. U. Tel.	41½	200	Cleve. & Tol.	121
400	do.	41	300	do.	121½
200	Boston W. P.	26	200	do...s60	121
300	do.	26⅛	400	do.	121⅞
100	do...b30	26⅛	500	Chic. & R. I.	97¾
160	Erie R.	58⅛	100	Mil. & St. P. Pr.	64⅞
			200	do.	55
			100	Mar. & C. 1st P	24

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

200	Erie Railroad	58⅛	600	Chi., R. I. & P.	97
4000	do...b3	58⅛	100	do...b10	97
800	Reading R.	101⅝	200	do...s3	96⅞
120	M. S. & N. I.	76⅝	200	do...b3	97
1800	do...c	76⅝	1300	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	64⅛
500	do.	76⅝	500	do...s3	64⅛
600	do...b3	76⅝	200	do...b15	64⅝
400	do...b3	76⅝	100	P., F. W. & C...b3	96
60	Clev. & Pitts.	79⅞			

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

100	Quick. Min. Co.	33	400	M. S. & N. I. R.	77⅛
100	do.	32	100	do.	77
100	Con. Greg. Gold	10	600	do...c	77
100	West. U. Tel.	41⅝	100	do...s3	76⅞
100	do...b3	41⅝	200	do...s3	77
600	N. Y. Cen.	106⅜	200	Cleve. & Pitts.	79⅛
300	do...b10	106⅜	200	Cleve. & Tol	120⅝
300	do.	106⅜	200	do.	120⅞
400	Erie R.	58⅛	200	do.	120⅝
300	do...b3	58⅛	100	do...b30	121⅛
300	do...s10	58⅛	100	do.	121¼
500	do...s3	58⅛	200	do.	121
800	do.	58⅛	200	Chi. R. I. & P.	97⅛
200	do...b10	58⅛	1500	Chi. & N. W. Pf...b3	65
200	do.	58⅛	200	do.	64⅝
200	Reading R...b3	101⅝	200	do.	64⅝
200	P., Ft. W. & C.	96⅛	200	do...c	64⅝
100	U. S. Coal.	36½	300	do.	64⅝
500	do.	37			

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

100	Boston W. P.	26	800	M. S. & N. I.	77
200	do...b30	26	20	Adams Ex. Co.	56
100	Quick. Min. Co.	32	800	Clev. & Tol. R.	122
100	Pac. Mail.	129	200	Chic., R. I. & P.	97⅜
100	N. Y. Central...b3	106⅜	300	Chic. & N. W. Prf.	64⅝
600	Erie R.	58⅛	100	do...b5	64⅝
100	do...b10	58⅛	200	do...b3	64⅝
100	do...s3	58⅛	100	U. S. Coal.	37½
200	Reading R.	101⅝	200	do.	37⅜

THURSDAY, March 28—P. M.

There was remarkable steadiness in the Gold Room to-day, most of the sales being at 134⅛@¼ ₰ cent. The speculation is not of a confident temper on either side of the account. The Foreign Exchanges rule firm, and some of the standard drawers to-day advanced their 60-day rate on London to 109½ ₰ cent. The New-York Treasury Office has received this week $2,000,000 in Gold coin from the Boston Office, and $500,000 from the San Francisco Office. These sums have increased the general balances here, although the Currency balances are rather lower than last week. The Customs demand for Gold to-day was $369,000. A further sum of $760,000 in United States 7.30 ₰ cents was taken at the Treasury Office.

The market for Money continued active to-day at 7 ₰ cent. as the prevailing rate to the Brokers, but without especial pressure from borrowers. The probability is that the Banks will be indisposed to lend with much freedom until after Saturday, when the preparations for their Quarterly Statements to the Department at Washington will be completed. Most of the large Banks in and around Wall-street have been made up for several days, and some of them for more than a week past. There is a good supply of money from private lenders, subject to recall without notice. As stated yesterday, the belief is current on the Stock Exchange and through the Street that after the present week, and as we advance in the Spring season, the supply of Money will be easier, and the rates to the Brokers somewhat cheaper. Already the Stock market begins to act as though the Quarterly Statement had already been more than discounted.

The Public Funds of the United States were firm on all descriptions to-day, and the 5-20s of 1862-65, May and November, ⅛@¼ ₰ cent. higher than yesterday. The firmness in this department is not affected by the demand for Money, although as much as 7 ₰ cent. is reported to have been paid in some instances to carry over contracts in the Public Funds until next week. At the same time balances are left with the great dealers on Wall-street at 5@6 ₰ cent.

The State Bonds are steady on Missouris, but continue weak on Tennessees. In reference to the latter, a telegram from the State Treasurer to-day should set at rest the apprehension that the Bank failure at Memphis may disturb the July Interest on the State Debt. He says that the State will probably lose a part of the School Fund, (wrongfully left in the Bank by his predecessor last year,) but that this will not affect the payment of Interest.

There is still a spirited opposition to the Spring rise in the Railway speculation on the Stock Exchange, but an interesting time is evidently near to hand in four or five of the most prominent New-York and Western Roads, if not on the general list. The prices to-day, in the face of what may be termed a snug market for Money, were higher by ⅛@¼ ₰ cent., and on one or two descriptions 1 ₰ cent. than yesterday, and the demand on the Steamship Shares also continued quite active.

At 5 o'clock P. M., in the Long Room, the following quotations were made:

	Wed.	Thurs.		Wed.	Thurs.
U. S. 10-40s	97⅜	97⅜	Northwest	35½	35¾
U. S. 5-20s	109	109⅛	N. West Pref.	64⅛	64⅝
U. S. 7.30s	106	106⅛	Rock Island	97	97⅛
N. Y. Central	106⅛	106⅜	Fort Wayne	96⅛	96⅛
Erie	58⅛	58⅛	Pacific Mail	129⅛	129⅜
Hudson	139	139	Quicksilver	32⅛	32⅛
Reading	101⅛	101⅝	W. U. Telegraph	41⅜	41⅝
Mich. Southern	76⅜	77	Mariposa Pref.	22	22⅛
Illinois Central	115⅛	115⅝	Ohio Certificates	27	27
Pittsburgh	79⅛	79⅛	American Gold	134⅛	134⅜
Tennessee 6s	64⅛	65	Bills on London	109	109⅛

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₰ cent., 1867	120⅛	5-20 reg., 1865, new issue	107
6 ₰ cent., 1868	129	5-20 cou., 1865, new issue	107⅛
6 ₰ cent. coupon, 1868	129	Oregon W. L., 1881	105½
6 ₰ cent. reg'd. 1881	108⅝	Oregon W. L., ½ yr., 1881	106⅛
500 & 1,000, 1881	108⅞	5 ₰ cent., cou., 1871	[illegible]
5-20 registered, 1862	107⅛	10-40 registered	97⅛
5-20 500 & 1,000	109⅛	10-40 500 & 1,000	97⅜
5-20 registered, 1864	107⅛	7 3-10 1st series	106
5-20 500 & 1,000	107⅛	7 3-10 2d series	105⅞
5-20 registered, 1865	107⅛	7 3-10 3d series	105⅞
5-20 500 & 1,000	101⅛		

And the following for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	118	Bank of N. America	106
Mechanics'	117	Hanover	109
[illegible]	135	Irving	102
[illegible]	135	Metropolitan	125
[illegible]	130	[illegible]	130
[illegible] Exchange	116	Nassau	105
Seventh Ward	110	Shoe and Leather	112½
State of New-York	109	St. Nicholas	105
Commerce	118	Central National	110
Ocean	102½	Fourth National	104
American Exchange	115½	Ninth National	111

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1883	95	Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	86
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Es.	91	Con. 7 ₰ cent. conv.	80
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub'n	91	Han. & St. Jo. L.G.	98
N. Y. Cen. 7s. 1876	104½	Tol. & W. 1st M. ext'd	86
Erie 1st mort. 1867	102½	Tol. & W. 2d M.	77
Erie 7s. 2d mort. 1879	100	Gt. Western, 2d M. '93	72¼
Erie 7s. 3d mort., '83	97	Mil. & Pr. du Ch. 1st M.	95
Erie 7s. 4th mort. 1880	97	Gal. & Chic. Ext.	97
Erie 7s. 5th mort. 1888	98	Chi. & M. L. 1st M.	100
Hud. R. 7s. 1st M. 1869	102	Cleve. & Tol. S. Fund	102
Hud. R. 7s. 2d M. s.f. '85	110	Pitts. Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M.	101½
Hud. R. 7s. 3d M. 1875	99	Pitts. Ft. W. & Chi. 2d M.	94½
Hud. R. 7s. conv. 1867	100	Pitts. Ft. W. & Ch. 3d M.	94
Harlem 1st M. '69-'72	101½	Cleve. & P. 2d M.	90
Harlem 3d mort. '68	97	Cleve. & P. 4th M.	74
Mich. Cen. 8 ₰ ct. '69-'72	114	Chic. & Alton. S. F.	100
Mich. S. n. 1st M. 8s. '82	110	Chi. & Al. 1st M.	93½
N. Ind. Goshen Line, '68	97	Chi. & Alton Income	91½
Pac. R. 7's guar'd by Mo	98	Ohio & Miss. 1st mort.	86½
Ill. Cen. 7s. c. 1875	108¼	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st M.	79
Alton & T. H. 1st M.	87	Peninsula R. R. bonds	91
Alton & T. H. 2d. pfd.	81	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.	81
Alton & T. H. 2d M. Inc.	76	Mil. & St. Paul 2d M.	80
Chi. & N. West. S. F.	90	Marietta & Cin. 1st M.	81
Chi. & N. W. Int'st B.	90	Chic. & Mil. 1st M.	85
Chi. & N. W. Ex'n B.	83	Joliet & Chi. 1st mort.	102

The advance in Toledo Shares to 121½@122 ₰ cent. is due not alone to the very satisfactory 6 ₰ cent. half-yearly Dividend of yesterday, but to the well authenticated rumor that Messrs. CORNELIUS VANDERBILT, A. B. BAYLISS and their friends have bought into the Company to the extent of 30,000 shares, and that, acting with the party from whom they make this purchase—Messrs. H. C. STIMSON & Co.—they will control 62,000 or 65,000 shares of the whole Capital of $5,000,000, or 100,000 shares. It is also intimated that after the June annual meeting and election of the Company the Dividends on the Stock may be made quarterly, in place of half-yearly, beginning in July, with at least 4 ₰ cent. The way in which the VANDERBILT and STIMSON party are rumored to have captured the complete control of this important Cleveland and Toledo link in the Lake Shore connection between Buffalo and Chicago is the subject of some amusing gossip on the Street, and by indirection adds to the interest in the Michigan Southern contest to come off in April.

The half-yearly Dividend of six per cent. on the Stock of the Cleveland and Toledo Road, spoken of yesterday, is now officially announced. If a less rate of interest had previously been entertained or threatened in Wall-street, the purpose could not have been carried out at the meeting of the Board yesterday, as the Western members, we understand, including the President, were in attendance. On the other hand, it is now rumored on the Street that a guaranty was tendered last week by a member of a house of high credit for responsibility, to the effect that if a prominent holder of the Stock, not in the Direction, would furnish a certain large amount of the Stock at a given rate, below the market, and pledge the proxies on 10,000 shares additional for the June election, *to parties claiming to have control of the question of the April Dividend, this Dividend should be made* EIGHT *per cent!* If this be true, the facts could not be more timely ventilated than at present, on the approach of another important Railroad election soon to come off in the West.

The return from the Bank of England for the week ending March 13, gives the following results when compared with the previous week:

Rest	£3,889,837	Increase	£5,499
Public deposits	8,237,911	Increase	991,888
Other deposits	16,789,161	Increase	794,811
Gov't securities	13,111,068	No change.	
Other securities	18,604,404	Decrease	48,848
Notes unemployed	11,187,475	Increase	293,630

The amount of notes in circulation is £22,049,515, being a decrease of £447,715; and the stock of Bullion in both departments is £19,256,235, showing a decrease of £117,730, when compared with the preceding return.

The following are the comparative earnings of the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad for the third week in March:

1867	$73,165
1866	68,710
Increase	$4,455

Comparative earnings of the Michigan Southern Railroad for the third week in March:

1867	$86,895
1866	89,390
Decrease	$2,495

The *Tribune* has an editorial on the growth of the Internal and Foreign Commerce of the port of New-York as pertinent to the question of enlarging the Wharves and Piers of this City. It is therein stated our Export trade since the establishment in 1853 of the present network of Railways in the Great West, which direct their principal through business, freight as well as passengers, over the trunk lines of New-York, has run up from the value of *seventy-eight millions* of dollars, *to two hundred and fifty millions*. The tonnage of Agricultural receipts over the New-Yorks Roads and Canals, including the contributions of the West, has gone up since 1854 from 2,935,713 tons *to four and a half million of tons*. The Foreign Imports distributed from New-York have gone up from $178,240,000 in 1853 *to three hundred millions of dollars*.

Such figures, we submit, are as pertinent to the present and future of our New-York and Western Railways, as to the Docks and Piers of the City. It may not suit the present financial views of the *Tribune* to accord common fairness to the value and credit of this great property, as everything needs must go to the bad to accomplish the immediate resumption of specie payments, but it ought not to be overlooked by the public, and will not be, that the results of the system in fourteen years, as shown in the foregoing figures, are too palpable to be whistled down the wind by the iteration and reiteration of "worthlessness," "rottenness," "bankruptcy," and "borrowed dividends"—some of these epithets being indulged quite as freely, of late, in the Money column of the *Tribune*, against the 10 ₰ cent. Stocks of Fort Wayne and Fort Wayne and Rock Island, as against equally productive, but less earnestly directed Roads, like Michigan Southern and Cleveland and Pittsburgh.

A singular notice was posted in the office of the Michigan Southern Company to-day to the effect that the usual facility for transferring and taking out new certificates of the Stock of the Company would be suspended, so far as the new certificates are concerned, until Monday next. That is, the use of the Stock is held in abeyance until after the close of the transfers for the annual election on Saturday next. This shallow trick—for the notice amounts to nothing more and could not amount to anything less—may possibly prove an annoyance for a day or two, to some of the Stock Brokers who are not able, conveniently, to be out of the use of their Certificates, but as a help to the reëlection of the present ruling officials in the Company in April, it simply reflects their desperation. We have no doubt the gentlemanly Clerks at the Transfer Desk of the Company are heartily ashamed of this extraordinary order. They are as able and probably as willing to furnish new certificates to the Brokers generally the same day or morning after the transfers *as to the Stock firm of the Treasurer.*

Since the foregoing paragraph was written we hear that the offensive notice has been taken down, and that the transfers and the issue of new Certificates are to go on as usual.

The sudden death of Mr. JOSEPH S. LAKE, an old and esteemed member of the New-York Stock Exchange Board, occurred on Tuesday night last.

The day's business at the office of the United States Treasurer was as follows: Total Receipts, $2,188,860 48; Payments, $5,319,998 48; Balance, $109,980,849 40. The Receipts include for Customs, $369,000; Gold Notes, $294,000.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, NO. 5 NASSAU-ST.,

Will receive SEVEN-THIRTY notes of all the series in exchange for the NEW 5-20 CONSOLIDATED BONDS, at the best market rates, which holders of seven-thirties will find to their advantage.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST GUARANTEED—7 per cent First Mortgage Coupon Bonds of the Southwest Pacific Railroad Company. Apply to Messrs. WARD & CO., No. 54 Wall-st., New-York.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, March 28, 1867.

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last have been 15 bbls. Ashes, 2,132 bbls. Flour, 812 bbls. and 1,068 bags Corn Meal, 2,674 bushels Corn, 678 bushels Oats, 750 bushels Malt, 95 bbls. Pork, 10 pkgs. Cut Meats, and 522 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Quiet at former prices, closing at $8 37½@$8 50 for Pots and $12 75@$13 25 for Pearls, ₰ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Continues quiet at previous prices. We quote: Java at 25c.@25½c.; Native Ceylon, 19c.@20c.; Maracaibo, 17½c.@18½c.; Laguayra, 17½c.@19c.; Rio, 16c.@19½c.; St. Domingo, 16c.@16½c., in gold, ₰ lb.

COTTON—Has been in rather better demand at uniform quotations. Middlings at 30½c.@32c, chiefly within the range, ₰ lb. Sales and resales since our last, 3,650 bales, against receipts of 2,784 bales.

Movements in Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts, thus far, this week	9,479
Receipts last week	11,855
Receipts preceding week	17,724
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1867	287,523
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1866	474,903
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1867	667,394
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	511,630
Exports since Jan. 1	149,888
Exports since Sept. 1	339,192
Exports year ending Dec. 31, 1866	381,094
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	495,309
Estimated stock on hand here	215,000

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1866	2,571,040
Receipts at all the ports from Sept. 1, 1866, to latest mail dates	1,491,000
Exports from all the ports since Sept. 1, 1866	877,000
Estimated stock on hand at all the ports at latest mail dates	575,000

EGGS—The demand has been active at steady rates, including Jersey, extra brands at 25c.; State and Pennsylvania at 25c.@26c.; Ordinary Western at 23c.@24c.; Western, by Express, at 24c.@25c.; Canada at 24c.@25c. ₰ doz.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been lightly dealt in to-day, at a further partial reduction of 5c.@10c. ₰ bbl. Sales since our last have been 7,100 bbls., including poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $9 70@$10 80; common to good Extra State at $10 90@$11 85; good to choice do., do. at $11 90@$12 80; round-hoop Extra Ohio, poor to good shipping brands, at $11 50@$12 65 ₰ bbl. We now quote:

Superfine State and Western	$9 70	@10 80
Extra State	10 90	@12 80
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	11 00	@15 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g brands	11 50	@12 65
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	11 70	@15 00
Extra Genesee	12 90	@15 00
Common to choice extra Missouri	13 75	@17 50

Southern Flour is in demand at steady prices. Sales have been reported of 750 bbls., at $11 25@$12 75 for ordinary to fair extra, and $12 80@$17 25 for fair to choice extra do. Canadian Flour continues quiet at $11 75@$15 50 for extra, ₰ bbl.; sales 280 bbls. Rye Flour has been in less demand at from $7 50@$8 30 ₰ bbl.; sales 450 bbls. Corn Meal continues quiet, at $5 10@$5 25 for Western and Pennsylvania; $5 15@$5 25 for Jersey; $5 25 for Marsh's Caloric; $5 25 for Baltimore, and $5 65@$5 75 for Brandywine, ₰ bbl.; sales 225 bbls. Of California Flour sales were reported of 2,450 bbls. and sacks, at $14 75@$16 ₰ bbl. of 196 lbs.

FRUIT—The market for domestic is dull, and quotations are about nominal: Apples, selected, $6@$7; Apples, Western, $3 50@$4 50; Apples, Prime Winter, $5 50@$6; Cranberries, Eastern, $20@$23; Cranberries, Jersey, $18@$20 ₰ bbl. Dried Apples are in better demand, and prices have improved. Peeled Peaches are firm, and in better request. Apples, State, 11c.@12c.; Apples, Western, 9c.@10c.; Apples, Southern, 7c.@8c.; Peaches, Southern, peeled, 40c.@42c.; Peaches, unpeeled, halves, 15c.@16c.; Peaches, unpeeled, quarters, 13c.@14c.; Cherries, new pitted, 50c.; Blackberries, 23c.@24c.; Raspberries, 40c.@43c.; Plums, 34c.@35c. ₰ lb.

GRAIN—Wheat has been very quiet; Spring has been depressed. Sales since our last 11,400 bushels, including very choice No. 2 Spring at $2 55, and Amber State at $3 15 ₰ bushel. Corn has been in brisk demand, chiefly for export and on speculation, at a very decided advance in prices, closing buoyantly. Sales since our last, 157,000 bushels at $1 16½@$1 20, closing at $1 20 for mixed Western in store; $1 18@$1 21, closing at $1 20½ for mixed Western afloat; $1 17@$1 22 for new Yellow and White Jersey, Western and Southern ₰ bushel. Oats are in more demand; Western are firmer. We quote Chicago, Milwaukee, Michigan and Ohio at 65c.@70c., and State at 71c.@73c. ₰ bushel; sales 83,000 bushels. Barley is quiet and heavy. Sales since our last 26,500 bushels at $1 10@$1 20 for Canada West, free, ₰ bushel. Barley Malt continues inactive and heavy at $1 30@$1 35. Rye continues in limited request at previous prices. Sales 12,500 bushels at $1 33@$1 34 for Western, and $1 45 for State, ₰ bushel. The market for Beans shows an improvement on last week, and choice hand-picked have been scarce and higher, at $3 10@$3 15 for Medium, and $3 60@$3 65 for Marrow. Prime Beans, Kidneys, $3 25@$3 50; Marrows, new, $3@$3 25; Mediums, new, $2 40@$2 60; Mixed Parcels, $2 25@$2 50. Peas, Canada, $1 40@$1 50 ₰ bushel.

HAY—North River continues in request at $1 50@$1 60 for shipment, and $1 75@$2 for local use, ₰ 100 lbs. Straw, $1 12@$1 50 ₰ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been inactive, including new at 35c.@70c.; old at 20c.@45c.; also, new foreign at 58c.@85c. ₰ lb.

LATHS—Have been quiet, but steady.

MOLASSES—Continues in slack demand, including Porto Rico at 60c.@75c.; Cuba at 42c.@55c.; New-Orleans at 80c.@90c. ₰ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been in very moderate request, including Spirits Turpentine at 78c.@80c. ₰ gallon; Crude do. at $5 50; Resin at $4 20@$11 75 ₰ 280 lbs; Tar at $2 75@$3 50; Pitch, $4 25@$4 50 ₰ bbl.

OILS—Continue inactive, including Crude Whale at 75c.@85c.; Bleached Whale at 95c.@$1; Crude Sperm at $2 50@$2 60; Unbleached do. at $2 90@$2 95; Lard Oil at 90c.@$1 20; Red Oil at 55c.@67½c.; Linseed Oil $1 28@$1 32 for English and American, ₰ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Is in demand at from 15½c.@16½c. for Crude, 25c.@29c. for ordinary to prime Refined, in bond, and 40c.@42c. for Refined, free, ₰ gallon.

POTATOES, &c.—Potatoes are improving in prices, and the market is better. We quote: Peach Blows $2 50@$3 25; Mercers, $3 25@$3 50; Jackson Whites, $2 50@$2 75; Buckeyes, $2@$2 25; Dyckman, $4@$5; Chilian Reds, new, $2 50@$2 75; Sweet Potatoes, $5 50@$6 50, ₰ bbl.; Red Onions, $2 50@$3; White Onions, $4@$5; Russia Turnips, 75c.@87c. ₰ bbl.; Cabbages, new, $5@$6 ₰ 100; Marrow Squash, $2 50@$3 ₰ bbl.; Pumpkins, $15@$20 ₰ 100.

POULTRY AND GAME—Poultry is in good demand, and fresh lots bring good prices. We quote: *Dressed Poultry*—Turkeys, 27c.@28c.; Chickens, 24c.@25c.; Geese, 16c.@18c.; Ducks, 25c.@30c. ₰ lb. *Game*—Prairie Chickens, 60c.@75c.; ₰ pair.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in moderate demand and firmer. Sales have been reported of 3,850 bbls., in lots, at $24@$24 18½ for new Western Mess, closing at $24 15 regular way; $22 37@$22 75 cash, and regular way, for one-year-old City and Western Mess; $19 75@$20 for Prime; $22@$22 50 for Prime Mess, ₰ bbl. Sales were also reported of 2,750 bbls. new Mess, for forward delivery, including sellers' and buyers' option, April and May, at $24 12@$24 43 ₰ bbl. Cut Meats continue in fair demand at 9½c.@10½c. for Shoulders, and 12½c.@14½c. for Hams, ₰ lb. Sales equal to 360 pkgs. Bacon is in better demand; sales 570 boxes, at 11½c.@11¾c. for Short Rib; 10½c.@10¾c. for Cumberland Cut; 12c. for Short Clear, 11¼c. for Long Clear, ₰ lb. Lard has been in moderate request at steady rates; sales since our last 850 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 12½c.@13½c. for new, ₰ lb. Small lots of very choice new bring a shade higher prices. Beef continues in fair request at $12@$20 for very poor to choice Plain Mess, and $17 50@$23 for Extra do.; sales have been reported of 450 bbls. Tierce Beef has been in moderate demand at from $36@$39 for India Mess, and $32@$36 for Prime Mess, ₰ tierce; sales 320 tcs. Beef Hams continue scarce at $40@$45 ₰ bbl.; sales 180 bbls. Butter is in moderate request at 20c.@35c. for State, and 36c.@38c. for fancy do., and 11c.@31c. for poor to prime Western, ₰ lb. Cheese continues in limited demand at 10c.@20c. ₰ lb. Messrs. STARIN & FLOYD notice the week's business in Butter and Cheese thus:

The market for Butter is without material alteration since our last report. The prevalence of continued cold weather keeps the consumption of Butter up to the full standard, and a good local and coastwise trade has resulted. The total receipts for the week ending this day are 7,662 packages, a considerable portion of which is low Western and Grease Butter for export. A few packages of new Butter of inferior quality have been received, but not sufficient to warrant a quotation, and everything indicates an unusual late period for a fair supply of the new crop on the market. We quote:

Sussex, Orange and Chemung County Dairies—firkins, good to extra, ₰ lb.	33	@35
Sussex, Orange and Chemung County Dairies—half-firkin tubs, good to extra, ₰ lb.	35	@38
New-York State Dairies—firkins, good to extra, ₰ lb.	30	@34
New-York State Dairies—firkins, fair to good, ₰ lb.	30	@32
New-York State Dairies—half-firkin tubs, good to extra, ₰ lb.	33	@35
New-York State Dairies—half-firkin tubs, fair to good, ₰ lb.	30	@32
New-York State Dairies—fresh firkins, extra, ₰ lb.	33	@35
New-York State Dairies—ordinary qualities, ₰ lb.	24	@25
New-York State Dairies—Welsh tubs, good to extra, ₰ lb.	28	@30
New-York State Dairies—Welsh tubs, fair to good, ₰ lb.	20	@25
North Pennsylvania Dairies—firkins, fair to good, ₰ lb.	30	@31
North Pennsylvania Dairies—firkins, ordinary, ₰ lb.	26	@27
Western Reserve—firkins, fair to prime, ₰ lb.	23	@25
Western Reserve—firkins, ordinary, ₰ lb.	14	@15
Western States—firkins, fair to good, ₰ lb.	16	@18
Western States—firkins, ordinary, ₰ lb.	13	@15
Western States—firkins, common	10	@12
Rolls, State, good to prime, in cloths	21	@25
Rolls, Western, good to prime, in cloths	20	@23
Rolls, poor to good	15	@18

The total receipts of Cheese for the week ending this day are 3,042 packages. Under the influence of continued heavy arrivals and a large stock yet to come forward, which is entirely unexpected, showing that a much larger quantity has been manufactured during the past season than ever before, the market is dull and heavy, with a decided downward tendency to prices. Many of the factories have already commenced their operations on the new crop, and nearly all in the State will be in full operation by April 1. We quote:

Factory Dairies, 1st quality State, ₰ lb	17	@18
Factory Dairies, 2d quality State, ₰ lb	16	@17
Factory Dairies, Western, ₰ lb	16	@17
Farm Dairies, 1st quality State, ₰ lb	17	@18
Farm Dairies, 2d quality State, ₰ lb	15	@16
Farm Dairies, Western, ₰ lb	15	@16
Skimmed Cheese, Western and State, ₰ lb	10	@15
Farm Dairies, Common, ₰ lb	13	@14

SUGARS—Have been in fair demand at previous prices. Sales since our last 1,140 hhds. Cuba, at from 9⅞c.@12c., and 585 boxes Havana at 9⅝c.@12½c. ₰ lb. Refined Sugars continue in demand at from 13c.@15c. ₰ lb.

STEARINE—Sales 42,000 lbs. at 11½c.@12½c. ₰ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 118,000 lbs. at 11c.@11¼c.; also 56,000 lbs. Grease at 9c.@11½c. ₰ lb.

WHISKY—Sales have been confined to 120 bbls. bonded Western at 31c.@32½c. ₰ gallon. Market depressed.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, there were taken 1,500 bales Cotton, at 5-16d. by sailing vessel and 7-16d.@½d. by steamer, ₰ lb.; 25,000 bushels Corn, at 4d.@5d. respectively; 5,000 bushels Peas, at 5d. ₰ bushel. For London, 1,000 boxes Cheese, at 40s. by steamer, ₰ ton. For Glasgow, by steamer, 7,500 bushels Corn, at 5d. ₰ bushel.

Sales of Real Estate—MARCH 28.

BY MULLER, WILKINS & CO.

3 lots n. s. 61st-st., 175 feet east of Madison-av., 25x100.5	each $4,050
1 lot adjoining, 25x100.5	4,325
3 lots adjoining, each 25x100.5	each 4,300
2 lots adjoining, each 25x100.5	each 5,050
4 lots s. s. of 143d-st., 200 feet west of 11th-av., 25x100	each 900
2 lots n. s. of 44th-st., 225 feet east of 5th-av., each 25x100.5	each 8,100
1 lot n. s. of 82d-st., 350 feet west of 8th-av., 25x100.11	2,060
3 lots adjoining, each 25x100.11	each 1,975

BY E. H. LUDLOW & CO.

No. 206 East 20th-st., house and lot, 15.3⅛x32 feet	7,800
No. 62 Varick-st., house and lot, 25x100	19,250

BROOKLYN.

House and lot No. 1 Cheever-place, 25x93.6	7,900
1 lot e. s. of Hicks-st., 75 feet south of Harrison, 25x83.6	1,200
1 lot e. s. of Hicks-st., 100 feet south of Harrison, 25x83.6	1,175
1 lot e. s. of Hicks-st., 175 feet south of Harrison, 25x86	1,000

BY D. M. SEAMAN.

2-story and attic brick house and lease of lot No. 116 Varick-st., 24x100	6,050

BROOKLYN PROPERTY—BY J. COLE.

2-story brick house and lot, with a 2-story frame house in rear	3,600
Two 3-story brick houses and lots, Nos. 7 and 11 Cheever-place	each 7,400

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$50,000.—WANTED, A SPECIAL OR an active partner with this amount of money, by an active member of the New-York Stock Exchange, who is doing a very handsome and safe business, which can be greatly increased by additional capital. A satisfactory statement of the business can be shown to any good party desiring a first-class opportunity to become interested in the stock commission business. Address, giving name and address, BROKER, Box No. 4,361 New-York Post-office; references given.

A RARE BUSINESS CHANCE—FOR SALE—A good paying business; stock of fancy dry-goods, consisting of ribbons, flowers, laces, embroideries, etc., with lease of building for five years, and good will, for sale. Location, Broadway, near Fifth Avenue Hotel. No agents need apply. Address Post-office Box No. 974.

THE SENIOR PARTNER IN A WHOLESALE clothing-house is desirous of disposing of his interest therein, and will offer strong inducements to a party wishing to embark in the trade; the house is well established and prepared for Spring business. Address in confidence, with real name, R. H. S., Post-office, New-York.

TO PHYSICIANS.—A RIGHT KIND OF MAN can succeed, on easy terms, to the practice of a retiring City physician. Inquire of Mr. STRICKLAND, No. 240 Broadway.

THE STOCK AND FIXTURES OF A fancy-store, now doing a good business, for sale, at No. 347 6th-av.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR MAIL STEAMSHIP SERVICE BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, March 19, 1867.

In accordance with the provisions of the Act of Congress, approved March 2, 1867, which is in the words and figures following, viz.:

AN ACT to authorize the establishment of ocean mail steamship service between the United States and the Hawaiian Islands:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Postmaster-General be, and he is hereby authorized to invite proposals by public advertisement for the period of sixty days, in one or more newspapers published in the cities of Washington, New-York, Boston and San Francisco respectively, for mail steamship service between the port of San Francisco, in the United States, and the port of Honolulu, in the Hawaiian Islands, by means of a monthly line of first-class American sea-going steamships, to be of not less than one thousand tons. Government measurement, each, and of sufficient number to perform twelve round trips per annum between said ports; and to contract with the lowest responsible bidder for said service, for a term of not more than ten years, to begin from the day the first steamship of the said line shall depart from the port of San Francisco with the mails for the Hawaiian Islands: *Provided,* That no bid shall be considered which shall amount to more than seventy-five thousand dollars for the twelve round trips per annum, nor unless the same be from a citizen or citizens of the United States, and accompanied by an offer of good and sufficient sureties, (also citizens of the United States,) for the faithful performance of such contract: *And provided further,* That before the acceptance of the said steamships by the Postmaster-General for the said service, they shall be subject to inspection and survey by an experienced naval constructor, to be detailed for that purpose by the Secretary of the Navy, whose report shall be made to the Postmaster-General.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That any contract which the Postmaster-General may execute under the authority of this act shall go into effect on or before the first day of January, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight and shall, in addition to the usual stipulations of ocean mail steamship contracts, provide that the Government of the United States shall be entitled to have transported, free of expense, on each and every steamer, a mail agent to take charge of and arrange the mail matter, to whom suitable accommodations for that purpose shall be assigned; that in case of failure, from any cause, to perform any of the monthly voyages stipulated for in this contract, a pro rata deduction may be made from the compensation on account of such omitted voyage or voyages; that suitable fines and penalties may be imposed for delays and irregularities in the performance of the service, and that the Postmaster-General shall have the power at any time to determine the contract in case of its being underlet or assigned to any other party.

Approved March 2, 1867.

PROPOSALS

Will be received at the Post-office Department, in the City of Washington, until 3 o'clock P. M. of WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of July, 1867, for conveying the mails of the United States, by means of a monthly line of first-class American sea-going steamships, to be of not less than one thousand tons, Government measurement, each, and of sufficient number to perform twelve round trips per annum, between the port of San Francisco, in the United States, and the port of Honolulu, in the Hawaiian Islands, for a contract term of not more than ten years, to begin from the day the first steamship of the said line shall leave the port of San Francisco with the mails for the Hawaiian Islands.

Each bid should name the time proposed to be occupied in performing the passage each way between San Francisco and Honolulu, and a schedule of sailing days, stating the proposed days and hours of departure from and arrival at each port, should also accompany each bid; such schedule, however, to be subject to the approval of the Postmaster-General, and to alteration by his order, from time to time, as the interests of the postal service may require.

The steamships offered for the service must be American steamships, of the first class in all respects, and before acceptance will be subject to inspection and survey by an experienced naval constructor, to be detailed for that purpose by the Secretary of the Navy.

Proposals must conform in all particulars to the provisions and requirements of the aforesaid act, approved March 2, 1867, and must be properly guaranteed, with satisfactory testimonials, that the bidder or bidders and their guarantors are men of property and abundantly able to make good their tender and guarantee. The bidder's name and residence, and the name of each member of the firm when a company offers, should be distinctly stated in the proposals; if an incorporated company, a copy of the charter of incorporation must also be annexed to the bill.

Proposals should be sent, sealed under cover, to the address of "The Postmaster General, Washington, D. C.," superscribed "Foreign Desk," with the words "Mail Proposals, Foreign Mails" written on the face of the address; and they should be dispatched in time to be received at this Department on or before the 10th day of July, 1867, which will be the last day for receiving proposals under this advertisement.

ALEX. W. RANDALL,
Postmaster-General.

SUPPLIES FOR THE NAVY.

PAYMASTER'S OFFICE, UNITED STATES NAVY,
No. 29, Broadway, New-York, March 26, 1867.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 12 M., the 31st inst., for the following supplies, which must be of the very best quality, to be delivered immediately, free of expense to the Government, at the New-York Navy-yard, and subject to the usual inspection thereat:

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE.

28 plates C. H. No. 1 iron from ⅜x24x30 to ⅜x48x96⅞. 1 circular plate iron ⅜x52 diam.; 2 plates No. 3, 61⅞x65⅞ iron.

10 plates fire-box iron from ⅜x30x54 to ⅜x49x84; 13 plates charcoal iron from ⅜x36x72 to ⅜x48x98; 2,200 lbs. 1⅞ round iron; 600 lbs. ⅜ square iron; 1,400 lbs. flat iron (Ulster) 2½x⅜.

Responsible security required for the prompt and faithful delivery of supplies awarded. Blank forms with further particulars for bidders, to be had at this office.

JNO. D. GIBSON, Paymaster U. S. Navy.

SEALED PROPOSALS

will be received by the Committee on Colored Schools, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, the 3d day of April, 1867, at 12 o'clock, noon, for altering and repairing Colored Grammar School-house No. 2, at Nos. 51 and 53 Laurens-st. Plans and specifications for said work can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st.

Two respectable and approved sureties will be required from the successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The Committee reserve the right to reject any, or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

RICHARD WARREN,
S. P. PATTERSON,
B. B. MERRILL,
J. M. POST,
H. P. ALLEN,
Committee on Colored Schools.

UNITED STATES NAVAL STATION—LEAGUE ISLAND, March 22, 1867.—By order of the Navy Department, from the Bureau of Construction and Repairs, sealed proposals for the removing or wrecking and recovering the property in the United States steamer *New Ironsides,* will be received at this office until 1 P. M., of the 16th of April, 1867, when they will be opened. The proposition for wrecking must state the proportion of the proceeds of the sales which is to be paid to the salvors, also the time within which the work is to be completed, with the understanding, that in lieu of bonds and other security for the fulfillment of the agreement, the property recovered is to be placed in the hands of the Government, to be sold from time to time, as may be deemed advantageous, the proceeds remaining in the hands of the Government until the whole of the wreck is removed, and the work completed to its satisfaction. In case of failing to prosecute the work with satisfactory diligence, or to complete it in due time, the Department reserves the right to annul the agreement and the property recovered will be forfeited to the Government.

For the purchase, as she lies, the proposition must state the time within which the wreck will be entirely removed. The money to be paid at once, and failing to have her removed in time, the vessel will be forfeited to the Government; the right will be reserved to reject all of the offers; and no agreement for wrecking will be awarded until the apparatus of the bidder has been examined and reported as sufficient for the purpose. Information can be obtained at this office, of the amount of weight of iron-plating, machinery, boilers, and other articles in this ship.

Respectfully, &c.,
O. S. GLISSON,
Commandant Naval Station.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE OR chambermaid by a most respectable, neat and intelligent young woman, who is an experienced child's nurse, and has the very highest references to the first families in Brooklyn; is particularly adapted for the situation. Apply at No. 15 Court-st., corner Joralemon-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT seamstress and dressmaker accustomed to work in families by the day; has leisure for another engagement; would prefer where her services would be required each week; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's and Willcox & Gibbs' sewing-machines; has references. Address DRESSMAKER, Station F.

WANTED—BY TWO SISTERS SITUATIONS together in a private family, one as cook to assist with the washing; the other as chambermaid and seamstress; can work on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; or as waitress. Apply at Mrs. WHITFIELD'S, No. 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MIDDLE-aged English woman in a hospital or a public institution, or would wait upon an invalid lady; is much experienced in sickness, having been in America over 20 years; is also qualified for any responsible capacity; City reference. Call or address R. P., No. 48 West 9th-st.

WANTED.—AN EXPERIENCED WOMAN DEsires a situation as cook in a private family; has no objection to assist in the washing and ironing; will be found competent; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days by calling at No. 64 West 18th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS by an American woman; can do all kinds of fine sewing, shirt-making and embroidery; is willing to do chamberwork; best of City references. Call for three days at 578 Hudson-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as nurse and seamstress; is fully competent to take entire charge of a baby from its birth. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 161 East 12th-st., new No. 321, near 2d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GIRL AS chambermaid and waitress; is willing to make herself useful; can give over four years' reference from her last place. Call at No. 300 6th-av., between 18th and 19th sts., candy-store.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN A situation as cook and to assist in washing and ironing; also, a chambermaid and to help with the washing and ironing; both have best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 138 West 20th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as laundress or, to assist in the chamberwork and fine washing, or would do plain cooking, washing and ironing; no objection to the country. Call at No. 347 East 17th-st., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman who understands her business as cook in all its branches; has lived with the best of families; has the best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 157 East 46th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SCOTCH GIRL as cook; understands meats and pastry; is willing to assist in the washing; no objection to the country; good reference given. Call at No. 422 13th-st., between 1st-av. and Avenue A, top floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS by an American Protestant; can operate on machines; would wait on young ladies or grown children; no objection to the country. Call at No. 226 West 32d-st., in the fancy-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble American girl as infant's nurse and seamstress; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; or would act as lady's maid. Can be seen for two days at No. 95 King-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as chambermaid and waitress or to do plain sewing; is competent to assist in any capacity; best of City reference. Call at No. 145 East 32d-st., near Lexington-av.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS, a situation in a private family; she thoroughly understands her business, and can do French fluting; has excellent reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 308 3d-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN A SITUAtion as first-class cook in a respectable private family; understands her business perfectly in all its branches; can come well recommended from her last place. Call at No. 118 West 18th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or would do chamberwork and plain sewing; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 25 West 15th-st.

WANTED—BY A LAUNDRESS WHO CAN DO French fluting and starching, a situation; would take the place of chambermaid and fine washer. Apply at Mrs. WHITFIELD'S, No. 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook; understands all kinds of family cooking, soups, meats, game, side dishes, pastry and desserts; City reference. Call for two days at No. 223 West 16th-st., top floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A CHAMBERMAID AND seamstress a situation in a private family; can take the place of lady's maid; can dress hair, &c.; would travel. Apply at Mrs. WHITFIELD'S, No. 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—A HOUSEKEEPER'S SITUATION with a small respectable family, by a respectable young American widow lady, in the country or City. Address, with full particulars, E. L. D., care of Julius Smith, No. 249 William-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook; understands cooking in all its branches; none need apply but respectable private families; the best of City reference can be given. Apply at No. 408 6th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as lady's maid and seamstress; understands hair dressing and dressmaking; has the best of City reference; no objection to the country. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 311 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl as chambermaid and sewing, or fine washing; can do fluting; best City reference. Call at No. 214 7th-av., near 24th-st., up one pair of stairs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl a situation as nurse and seamstress in a private family. Call at No. 96 East 28th-st., Thursday and Friday, March 28 and 29; good references given.

WANTED—BY A LADY AND SISTER TO take charge of the house of a family going to Europe. Inquire at No. 394 4th-av., in the fancy-store; best reference given and required.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman to cook and to assist in the washing; is a good baker of bread and biscuit; good City reference. Apply at 115 West 39th-st., between Broadway and 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable girl as dairy maid or plain cook; has no objection to the country. Call for two days at No. 316 1st-av., Room No. 2.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook; understands boning, larding, meats, pastries, jellies, &c.; has the best City recommendations. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 311 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT COMpetent girl, in the City or country, as chambermaid and waitress; or to do housework. Can be seen until suited at No. 69 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT young woman as chambermaid and waitress, or waiting alone; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 131 West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN A situation as chambermaid or nurse; is a good plain sewer and has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 90 West 28th-st., after 9 o'clock.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman a situation as good plain cook, washer and ironer; good City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 117 West 33d-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A LADY, A SITUATION AS book-keeper or cashier; best of reference given. Address H. B., Box No. 145 *Times* Office.

FAMILIES AND OTHERS WANTING capable servants, German girls, &c., can be suited immediately (City or country) at the American and Foreign Female Employment Association, No. 106 6th-av., between 8th and 9th sts.

A LADY DESIRES TO OBTAIN A SITUAtion for a first-class coachman, who has the best City references. Can be seen at the house of his present employer, No. 41 East 23d-st.

FAMILIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S WASHing in the best manner, by applying at No. 216 East 23d-st., top floor, back room. Best of reference.

MALES.

WANTED—ANY MERCHANT, HOTEL OR FACtory, wanting the service of a strictly honest, temperate and competent private watchman, janitor, clerk or steward, by a man whose family are in a destitute condition; (it would be a great charity to employ him;) he was born in this City, and has held the situations before for a long time; has high testimonials from distinguished gentlemen, his last employers, and others. Address WATCHMAN, Box No. 1225 Post-office, or No. 64 Leroy-st., Room No. 1, first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PRACTICAL gardener who understands the business in all its branches, vegetables, flowers and fruit, grapery, greenhouse, &c.; only a first-class place accepted. Address HORTICULTURE, at Bridgeman's seed-store, No. 878 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a respectable Protestant married man; understands his business, is strictly temperate, an excellent City driver; good City reference. Address COACHMAN all this week, No. 342 East 16th-st., near Stuyvesant Park, third floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A GARDENER, THOROUGHLY competent in every branch of his business, a situation; married, without children; has always been successful in grape growing, under glass and out of doors; also plants, flowers and vegetables; good City references. Address A. B. C., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN A SITUATION as gardener, or would go as gardener and coachman; thoroughly understands his business in both branches; has good reference; is not afraid to work; will be found obliging. Address W. C., Box No. 216 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, AN AMERIcan, a situation as coachman and groom; has had a great deal of experience with horses; also understands milking and the care of cattle; would assist in the garden if necessary; can refer to late employer. Address W. C., Box No. 217 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A MAN AND wife to work on a farm or gentleman's place; the man as hostler and plain gardener or farm hand, the wife as general servant, &c.; are Protestants; very willing and will try to please; at moderate wages. Apply to Mrs. HENDRICKSON, No. 121 Atlantic-st, Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a single man of long practical experience in all the various branches of gardening, and possessing the highest testimonials as to character and ability. For particulars apply to HENRY A. HEISER, No. 38 Wall-st., New-York City.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT single coachman and gardener; understands his business; has first-class reference and will work for moderate wages. Call at, or address JAMES, No. 81 Nassau-st., Office No. 9, for two days.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN A SITUATION as coachman and gardener; understands his business thoroughly; will make himself generally useful; good City reference. Address, for two days, T. R., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUATION as vegetable gardener; understands his business thoroughly; is willing to take care of a horse and cow, and make himself useful; best of City reference. Address J. K., Box No. 215 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN of years' experience as groom and coachman; no objections to go to the country. Call on or address JOHN MURRAY, No. 89 Washington-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman; is a good groom; and has good reference from his last place; no objection to the country. Address M. M. Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young man as coachman and groom, who perfectly understands the care and management of gentlemen's horses in all its branches, and is willing to make himself generally useful; can be seen for two days. Address B. G. Box No. 204 *Times* Office. Good reference.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FOOTMAN AND groom, by a respectable young man; has long experience in that business; is willing to make himself generally useful; can forward satisfactory reference. Can be seen for two days. Address E. F., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FARMER AND plain gardener by a very respectable married man; has good reference; is competent to take full charge; his wife would go as nurse or seamstress; has lived three years in his last place. Address J. S., Box No. 202 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young man, as coachman and gardener, who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; best reference given. Address THOMAS CUNROY, No. 27 Brunswick-st., Jersey City, for three days.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS SITUATION, BY a married Frenchman who speaks English and German; understands green and hothouse plants; also, hot and cold vineries, fruits and vegetables. Address C. W., No. 67 Nassau-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a man of twelve years' City driving experience; can produce first-class City references. Address P. S. H., No. 1,166 Broadway, Mr. Stillings' harness-store, or Box No. 218 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT MARRIED man, without incumbrance, a situation as coachman and groom in a private family; either City or country best of City reference can be given. Address W. C. Box No. 205 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN A SITUATION as coachman and gardener; can milk if required; will make himself generally useful; can come well recommended; both City and country. Address, for two days T. R., Box No. 219 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY a Protestant young man who understands his business; no objection to the country; will be found willing and obliging; first-class City references. Address J. B. Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young man, as coachman or groom; has the best of reference; no objections to go to the country. Call or address WM. H. EVERETT, Club Stables, No. 113 West 39th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and gardener by a single young man; is a good plain gardener and a good careful driver; can produce the best of City reference. Address T. H., Box No. 197 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young man, as coachman and gardener, who understands his business thoroughly; country preferred best of City reference from last employer. Address O. B., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT man as waiter in a private family, with three years reference from his last place. Call or address W. M. No. 901 Broadway. Can be seen for two days; no objection to the country.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN A SITUATION as vegetable gardener; understands his business thoroughly; also the proper care of horses and keeping a gentleman's place in order; good reference. Address W. S., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR A MAN AND wife, Protestants, no family, as gardener and cook; understand all kinds of cooking in general, likewise dairy work; can give excellent reference. Address X., at Smith's seed-store, No. 2½ Fulton-st.

WANTED—A COACHMAN AND GROOM'S SITuation by a steady and reliable married man; a good careful driver; can give the best of City reference from last employer. Address D. H., Box No. 194 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN as coachman, who understands the business thoroughly; is a good groom and careful driver; well experienced in Brooklyn and New-York; the best of City reference given. Address J. F., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a respectable man who understands all kinds of gardening; is willing to make himself useful about a gentleman's place; is married; no family. Address W. H., Box No. 218 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS A GOOD GROOM and milker, and all kinds of work around a gentleman's place; is willing to make himself generally useful; has good City reference from his last employer. Address A. B., Box 209 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as coachman; thoroughly understands his business; has the best of City reference. Address COACHMAN, Box No 205 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN TO TAKE charge of a small farm in the country; understands it in all its branches; has seven years' experience. Address P. N., Box No. 202 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and gardener by a married man without family; the wife as cook; has the best of reference from last place. Address T. W., Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a young man who is fully capable of taking charge of any gentleman's establishment. Call or address T. K., at Trainor's saddlery warehouse, No. 744 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GENTLEMAN of good address to travel with a party or family to Paris; understands French, Italian, German and English; has resided in Paris. Address Post-office Box No. 58, Walton, Delaware County, N. Y.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MOST REspectable young man who knows his place and business as waiter in a private family; no objection to go as second man; a good place is the object. Address, for two days, B. D., Box No. 216 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR A COACHMAN; a careful driver and understands his business. Apply to his late employer, Mr. HATCH, 80 Nassau-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF EXPERIence, a position of energy and activity. Address H. W., Box No. 108 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN a situation as watchman; best of reference will be given. Address M. D., Box No, 201 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A LAW STUDENT, A SITUAtion in a law office. Address C. E. D., Box No. 143 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COLORED man as porter or to drive a truck. Inquire of DAVIS COLLAMORE, No. 479 Broadway.

GARDENER—WHO UNDERSTANDS HORTIculture, floriculture and landscape gardening is desirous of obtaining a situation; would superintend a small farm if attached to the place; is married; family small; seven years' City reference from last place. Address GARDENER AND FARMER, Box No. 205 *Times* Office.

TO FAMILIES GOING TO EUROPE.—A young man who resided 12 years in Paris, speaking perfectly French, German and English, wishes to join an American family either in the capacity of courier or valet de chambre. Apply to ANTOINE HEYD, No. 65 4th-av., near 9th-st.

TO THE PARIS EXPOSITION TRAVELERS.—A French gentleman, speaking English, who lived for ten years in Paris, offers his services as interpreter to any persons or family going to the Paris Exposition; best references. Address T. M., Box No. 120 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—MAN AND WIFE (NO CHILDREN) to go twenty miles in the country; man must understand farm work, and the woman housework and the care of milk and butter. Apply to F. BONNEAU, Jr., No. 176 Centre-st., up stairs.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED GARDENER and farmer (single man) to go about 40 miles up the Hudson; place about 12 acres; one who is not afraid of work; who can take care of horse and two cows. Address E. C. R., Box No. 129 *Times* Office, for three days.

WANTED—A YOUNG PROTESTANT GIRL TO go a short distance in the country, as chambermaid and waitress and to assist in the washing and ironing of a small family; a good City reference required. Call at Store No. 97 Beekman-st.

WANTED—A WELL-EDUCATED YOUNG man in an iron establishment, who will have the advantage of good business training; one who boards with his parents preferred. Address Box No. 2,059 Post-office.

WANTED—A GOOD LAUNDRESS, WHO WILL assist in sewing and chamberwork; must be well recommended; wages $10. Apply at No. 144 5th-av., between 7 and 8 o'clock P. M.

WANTED—A BOY BY PETRIE & CO., DRY goods commission house, No. 77 Leonard-st.; one who lives with his parents preferred. Apply Saturday, March 30, at 3 P. M.

WANTED—A PERFECTLY SOBER AND INdustrious German gardener; single man. Address, stating wages and references, R., Box No. 5,798 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—YOUNG MEN TO LEARN THE REtail dry goods business. LORD & TAYLOR, Corner of Grand and Christie sts.

WANTED—A SEAMSTRESS WHO OPERATES thoroughly on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine. Apply at No. 433 5th-av.

AGENTS WANTED—ALL SEEKING PROFITable employment, secure at once the agency for J. T. Headley's latest and best work, FARRAGUT AND OUR NAVAL COMMANDERS. Just out; very popular; selling rapidly; no competition. Address E. B. TREAT & CO., Publishers, No. 654 Broadway, New-York.

EMPLOYMENT.—MRS. GREEN'S AGENCY, No. 50 East 28th-st.; good places open for first-class help; a Protestant nurse wanted immediately. Established 1843.

MACHINERY.

PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES,

Combining the maximum of efficiency, durability and economy with the minimum of weight and price. They are widely and favorably known, more than 600 being in use. All warranted satisfactory, or no sale. Descriptive circulars sent on application. Address

J. C. HOADLEY & CO.,
Lawrence, Mass.

PORTABLE AND STATIONARY STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS AND CIRCULAR SAW-MILLS.

The best and most complete in use.
Circulars sent on application.
WOOD & MANN STEAM-ENGINE CO.,
Utica, N. Y.,
and No. 96 Maiden-lane, New-York.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS.—350 MANTELS ON hand of every style and quality, which will be sold for the next 60 days at a liberal deduction, at A. KLABER'S Mantel Warerooms, No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York. Cut this out.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION ORIGINATED the anæsthetic use of nitrous oxide gas, administer it in the manner most approved by the medical profession, do nothing but EXTRACT TEETH, and they certainly do that WITHOUT PAIN—so 18,000 patients testify. See their names at the office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successors to J. G. Keys. Removed to No. 303 Washington-st., near Reade.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MARCH 29, 1867.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
14th-st. and Irving-place.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, DON GIOVANNI.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, The Richings grand English Opera, FRA DIAVOLO. Characters by Messrs. Castle, Campbell, Seguin, Peaks, Wylie, Mrs. Zelda Harrison Seguin and Miss Caroline Richings.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, THE SERIOUS FAMILY and HIGH LIFE BELOW STAIRS. An excellent cast.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, JEANIE DEANS. Characters by Messrs. Lewis Baker, G. Metkiff, Mark Smith, H. Bland, Wm. Gomersal; Miss Rose Etynge, Mrs. Wm. Gomersal, Mrs. H. Bland, Mrs. Marie Wilkins, Mrs. Yeamans.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, an original and grand spectacular Drama, entitled THE BLACK CROOK.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, Mr. and Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS IN IRISH AND YANKEE LIFE, FAIRY CIRCLE, PATIENCE AND PERSEVERANCE, and the IRISH TUTOR.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Bayard and Canal sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7 o'clock, UNCLE TOM'S CABIN. Characters by Messrs. J. W. Lingard, G. C. Howard, A. B. Clark. G. L. Fox as Phineas and the Deacon.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Montague-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, ITALIAN OPERA—DON GIOVANNI.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
THIS AFTERNOON at 2, and EVENING at 7½, QUEER [illegible] HOUSES. A LARGE COLLECTION OF LIVING WILD ANIMALS. GORDON CUMMING'S COLLECTION. Dwarf, Fat Boy, 200,000 Curiosities.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, THE RUSSELL FAMILY, ACTING DOGS, ACROBATIC FEATS AND GROUPINGS, HINDOO JUGGLERS, &c.

NEW FIFTH-AVENUE OPERA HOUSE.
[illegible] Fifth-avenue Hotel.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, George Christy every night, Otto Burbank, J. T. Boyer and R. Hughes in THE BLACK CROOK.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS,
720 Broadway.
THIS EVENING, CINDER-LEON, DEMON DANCE, SONGS, DANCES, BURLESQUES, and NORMA.

DODWORTH'S HALL.
806 Broadway, opposite 11th-street.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, M. HARTZ, the ILLUSIONIST. MIRACULOUS ILLUSIONS; ESCAMOTEUR and his FAIRY SINGING BIRDS. PROTEUS.

UNION HALL.
Broadway and 23d-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock. BUNYAN TABLEAUX, largest panorama in the world, illustrating Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, the bill authorizing the Secretary of War to contract for two dredge boats for service at the mouth of the Mississippi River was passed. The joint resolution directing a survey to be made for a ship canal around the falls of the Ohio River, on the Indiana side, was passed. The Wool Tariff Bill was so amended as to include in the provisions of the second section silk and mohair cloth used in covering buttons. The House resolution providing for the adjournment of both Houses of Congress until the first Monday in June, and then, unless otherwise ordered, until the first Monday in September, came up for consideration. Mr. Edmunds offered a substitute providing for the adjournment on Saturday next without day. After general debate this substitute was agreed to, yeas 25, nays 14. Mr. Sprague made an attempt to fix the time when the Bankrupt Bill shall go into effect, but pending the discussion the Senate went into Executive Session. The doors having been reopened, the resolution of the House asking for a Committee of Conference on the adjournment question was received and agreed to, after which the Senate adjourned.

The Speaker of the House presented the resolutions adopted on Wednesday by the Maryland State Convention, returning thanks to the Republican members of the General Assembly of Maryland for their memorial, presented a few days ago; appealing to Congress to grant the prayer of that memorial; declaring that they will oppose any new Convention, set up in subversion of the existing Constitution, under a convention bill which does not express the will of a majority of the people, without regard to color; and that with the aid of the loyal Representatives of the nation and by all the means in their power they will resist and destroy any such constitution as a revolutionary usurpation. Messrs. Wood, Brooks, Robinson, Eldridge and others expressed surprise that the Speaker should present to the House such partisan resolutions. Mr. Thomas, of Maryland, explained the condition of his State, and said that the people were up in arms against the treachery of Gov. Swann. The people, he said, looked to Congress to protect them, and as Congress had the power to guarantee to each State a republican form of government, he believed it had the power to create such State Government. The remarks of Mr. Thomas were combatted by the Democratic members, and on the conclusion of the debate the resolutions of the Convention were referred to the Judiciary Committee. A resolution offered by Mr. Ingersoll providing for negro suffrage, was referred to the Judiciary Committee. A bill was passed authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to furnish transportation to Wilmington, N. C., for provisions furnished in Baltimore for the destitute at the South. Mr. Logan introduced a joint resolution providing for the relief of the contractors who built the iron-clad *Comanche*. An amendment offered by Mr. Schenck, providing that the contractors be paid $179,000 to recover their loss, was adopted, and the bill thus amended was passed. Mr. Banks introduced a bill constituting eight hours a day's work for all laborers and mechanics in the employ of the Government. The rules were suspended, yeas 77, nays 23, and the resolution was passed. The Senate amendment to the House adjournment resolution, providing for an adjournment on Saturday until the first Wednesday in July, caused some debate. The amendment was non-concurred in, yeas 36, nays 70. A Committee of Conference was then asked for. The bill to reimburse the States of Indiana and Ohio for sums expended in equipping militia to repel invasion was taken up, but pending the discussion the House adjourned.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

Among the bills passed by the Senate yesterday were the following: Extending the time for the collection of taxes in Southfield and Southampton; relative to evidence in criminal prosecutions; allowing persons charged with crime, except for capital offences, to testify; the New-York and Brooklyn Passenger and Baggage Bill; incorporating the German Mission House Association of New-York; relative to the Crier of the Superior Court, Buffalo; relative to the Metropolitan Police in Newtown; amending the charter of the Ulster County Savings Institution; amending the charter of the International Bridge Company; amending the charters of the villages of Argyle and Bath; legalizing the acts of the Niagara Falls Bridge Company; the Rochester Dog Tax Law; increasing the compensation of certain State Prison officers; incorporating the Trustees of the Presbytery of New-York; to discontinue a portion of Second-avenue, Brooklyn; amending the charter of the Irving Savings Institution; incorporating the New-York Homeopathic Medical College and Hospital. The following were advanced to a third reading: Incorporating the Village of College Point; authorizing the City of Oswego to borrow money for certain purposes; amending the charters of the villages of Perry and Fairport; incorporating the Sing Sing Dry Dock Company; for the better regulation of pawnbrokers in the Niagara Police District; authorizing the Durango Silver Mining Company to issue preferred stock; amending the charter of the Clifton Spring Water Cure Company; for the drainage of certain lands in Flushing; legalizing the acts of the Erie County Excise Commissioners; extending the jurisdiction of the Police Justice of Yonkers; for the better regulation of pawnbrokers, junk-dealers and intelligence offices—a general bill; amending the charter of the National Travelers' Insurance Company; authorizing the Travelers' Insurance Company to take risks upon the lives of travelers; amending the charter of the Yonkers Waterworks Company; authorizing the villages of Sandy Hill and Fort Edward to aid in the construction of a railroad; for the relief of the stockholders and creditors of the Dutchess County Bank.

In the Assembly the following bills were passed: To amend the charter of the village of Albion; authorizing the sale of the Poorhouse property in Syracuse; to authorize the City of Brooklyn to raise money by tax for sanitary purposes; to amend the Revised Statutes relative to trial by jury; to enable the towns of Middletown and Southfield, Richmond County, to purchase the Plank Road; to authorize the extension of the Central Road in Westchester County; to improve the highway in West Farms, to be called the Southern Boulevard; relative to jurors in Queens County; relative to the compensation of the Highway Commissioners of Richmond County; providing for vacancies in the office of Supervisor; to open Lafayette-square, Brooklyn; authorizing the extension of certain streets in Brooklyn to the bulkhead line; to authorize the City of Syracuse to borrow money for educational purposes.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Constitutional Convention Bill having passed, the Republican General Committee, Hamilton Harris, Chairman, and James Terwilliger, Secretary, have issued a call for a State Convention to meet at Syracuse on the 10th of April, to select sixteen delegates at large, to be supported by the Republican Party at an election to be held on the 23d of April, each Assembly District to send three delegates.

Ex-Gov. W. B. Campbell, of Tennessee, has written a letter positively refusing to become a candidate for election to the Fortieth Congress. He also denies the assertion made by a Nashville paper that he had said he believed the Democratic Party dead, or that he had asserted President Johnson had lost all his influence and that he entertained a profound contempt for him.

The trial of Moister and Smith, before the Superior Court, at Hartford, Conn., for the murder of Luther G. Thompson, at Farmington, in October last, is set down for commencement on Tuesday of next week, at 10 o'clock. This trial will be before Judge Carpenter, of the Supreme Court, with Judge Pardee, of the Superior Court.

James Clay Potts, a young man 20 years of age, employed by the Southern Express Company as messenger on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, absconded from West Point, Miss., on the 16th inst., taking with him a pouch containing upward of $20,000. The Company offer a reward of $2,500 for his arrest.

On Wednesday a man with his wife and child were crossing the St. Lawrence River on the ice in a sleigh, at Cornwall, Canada, when the ice gave way under them. An Indian ran to the spot, but the man, woman, horse and sleigh had disappeared. The child was found on the ice near the place, where it had doubtless been thrown by its mother.

At a special term of the Supreme Court, held at Buffalo on Wednesday, Judge Daniels appointed Robert P. Potter, of New-York, City Receiver of the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Company. He is required to give security in $100,000, and is authorized to borrow money not exceeding $300,000.

Mary Lynch, a servant employed in the family of Nathan Lazarus, at Hartford, Conn., has been arrested on suspicion of having poisoned his four children. The children are yet suffering, and the recovery of three of them is still a matter of doubt.

Samuel Tate, Jr., a well-known flour merchant of Dayton, Ohio, was waylaid on Wednesday evening, on a bridge near his mill. He was shot down and robbed, and it is thought he cannot recover. There is no clue to the murderers.

Lieut. Roberts, United States Army, who has been confined to his room, in Fredericksburgh, for the last three months, died on Sunday night. His disease was consumption. Lieut. Roberts was attached to the Freedmen's Bureau.

The Senate yesterday rejected the nominations of Gen. Frank P. Blair as Minister to Austria, and Gen. H. W. Slocum as Naval Officer of the Port of New-York.

Mr. G. Roberts, an old and respected druggist, of Columbus, Ohio, committed suicide yesterday by hanging himself to his bed-post. He had previously exhibited symptoms of insanity.

Two Mississippi editors have left Memphis, Tenn., for Milliken's Bend, for the purpose of fighting a duel. The meeting is announced for Saturday.

The house of a Mr. Heckel, at Cleveland, Ohio, was burned on Wednesday night, and his five children perished in the flames.

Adjt.-Gen. Hodson, of Maine, has resigned, and Gen. John C. Cadwell, of Ellsworth, has been appointed to fill the vacancy.

LOCAL NEWS.

A young man named Cavanagh was arrested in Brooklyn on the charge of homicide, the allegation being that he struck a man named Robert Thompson, on the 17th of March, on the head with a hatchet, by which he died. It was proven that the charge was entirely groundless, no blow of any kind having been received by the deceased, he having died of congestion of the brain, brought about by excessive indulgence and exposure. In his delirium he had made the charge against Cavanagh, hence the arrest and examination. The prisoner was of course honorably discharged.

Yesterday four men were committed for examination by Justice Buckley, charged with stealing fifteen bags of nitrate of soda from the lighter *Engineer*, lying at the foot of Partition-street, Brooklyn. The robbery was effected by the parties reaching the lighter in a boat. They were fired upon by the officer who first detected them, but not injured. One of the four in the boat succeeded in effecting his escape. Subsequently a carter, said to be concerned in the affair, was also arrested and committed.

The investigation of the charges against Dr. Beakley and Nancy Cole, before Justice Dowling at the Tombs, came suddenly to a termination yesterday, by the announcement of counsel for the prisoners that he would offer no defence against the charges, preferring that the matter should go before the Grand Jury as it now stood. Justice Dowling, accepted bail for Dr. Beakley in $10,000, and for Mrs. Cole in $1,000.

Yesterday the Excise Board acted upon thirty complaints for violation of the Excise Law, in the majority of which they concluded not to revoke the licenses. Superintendent Kennedy presented over thirty new complaints, and the Board resolved to place the sum of $4,500 to the credit of the Board of Health for clerical services.

An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner Schirmer over the body of Mrs. Delia Lonargan, who is supposed to have been murdered. After sifting the evidence adduced, the jury rendered a verdict against the husband of deceased, Morris Lonargan, who was committed by the Coroner to await action by the Grand Jury.

Miss Maria Jones, of the House of Detention for Witnesses, made an affidavit before Justice Hogan yesterday, in which she explicitly states that Dr. Wm. F. Thiers, *alias* Dubois, did perform two operations upon her person with a view to procuring an abortion. The examination has been indefinitely postponed.

A lady named Mary Thompson was garroted and robbed of $140 in bills, a new silk dress and a pair of gaiters, in Lawrence-street, near Willoughby-street, Brooklyn, about 8 o'clock last evening. She was attacked by three ruffians, who unfortunately escaped.

The Board of Health met yesterday afternoon, and resolved to direct the Sanitary Superintendent to report any cases of apparent informality or neglect of duty on the part of the Coroners of the district since the organization of the Board of Health.

In the Court of Special Sessions, yesterday, seventeen persons were found guilty on various complaints and sentenced.

The iron steamer *Ceres* was burnt and sunk at her dock, foot of Delancey-street, at 4 o'clock yesterday, resulting in a loss of $75,000.

Domestic produce was somewhat brisker yesterday, especially in the instances of Cotton and Corn, the latter of which advanced materially on an improved demand, in part for export and on speculation. Foreign Merchandise was quiet. The freight engagements were moderate.

A Gothic spire is in process of erection on the Church of the Holy Trinity, Brooklyn, which will stand 275 feet high.

A New Danger—Congress and the State of Maryland.

A Radical organ the other day alleged a probable occasion for interference in Maryland as a reason for the non-adjournment of Congress. The Legislature of the State, it seems, has passed a bill for a Convention to revise the Constitution; and the terms of the bill are not palatable to the local Radical Party. The minority of the Legislature appeal to Congress for help as against the majority; a similar demand has been made by the Radicals of the State, in convention assembled; and thus, in the judgment of the Washington *Chronicle*, Providence has "opened the way for Congressional interposition," in order that Maryland "may be reconstructed like the insurgent districts themselves."

The prayer of the Radical memorialists came before the House yesterday, and was sustained by Mr. Thomas and others on grounds which show the dangerous progress of the revolution inaugurated by the recent policy of Congress. Mr. Thomas contends that Congress may interfere because at present Maryland is not in the enjoyment of a republican form of government, since colored citizens are disfranchised. The point is more precisely stated by the Radical Conventionists, who ask for a government "in keeping with the standard erected in the Constitutional Amendment and Civil Rights Bill—namely, recognition of manhood without regard to color, and the sacred principle of impartial suffrage." The aim of the Legislature in calling a Convention, it is charged, is to redistrict portions of the State with the view of increasing the anti-Radical majority; and the remarks of Mr. Thomas yesterday indicate a determination to resist this or any other action prejudicial to the Radical interest. He does not threaten violence, because he holds that Congress should step in and assume control of the matter. Failing to obtain this intervention, the Radicals in the State intimate that, if outnumbered in the election of delegates authorized by the Legislature, they will convene a separate body, construct a constitution after their own tastes, and invoke the power of Congress to make it the organic law of the State.

Divested of surplusage, the whole affair is an attempt to induce Congress to clothe the minority of the electors of Maryland with power to overcome the will of the majority. It is an attempt, by the exercise of Federal authority, to overturn the Constitution of a State which is not, and never has been, in rebellion—to force negro suffrage upon a State whose right to control its own concerns is as sacred as that of New-York—and to convert the machinery of the National Government into the means of advancing the interests of the Radical Party. It is, in plain terms, an attempt to revolutionize the relation even of loyal States to the Government, and to lay the foundation of a central power, to whose dictation all States must submit, in matters which the National Constitution has intrusted to their special keeping.

The danger began, of course, when Congress took into its own hands the control of the internal affairs of the Southern States. That policy was at variance with all recognized readings of the Constitution; it was, in its inception and in its results, manifestly revolutionary. Its vindication rested upon the exceptional circumstances which the rebellion created, and its application was declared to be limited strictly to States which had forfeited their sovereignty by war against the Union. The hope of safety rested in the supposed inflexible attachment of the American people to the fundamental principles of their Government. Their patriotic vigilance, it has been hoped, would afford a guarantee against the conversion of a temporary usurpation into a permanent absolutism, and especially against even a temporary extension of exceptional authority to other States.

Now, however, what is the fact? Under the guise of conferring a republican government upon Maryland, a proposal is solemnly made and ardently advocated to crush its Statehood under the iron heel of Congressional power. It is to all intents and purposes to be deprived of its right to self-government, with the avowed purpose of investing with governing authority in the State a party that cannot of itself overcome the present majority. The excuses assigned for this extraordinary proposition will not endure examination. If the mere apprehension of "gerrymandering," as averred by the partisan minority, be a valid cause of interposition in Maryland, why not also in New-Hampshire, in Pennsylvania, in Illinois, or in other States where trickery has, notoriously, been resorted to in the arrangement of local electoral strength? If the failure to enfranchise negroes be a crime, justifying State extinction, in Maryland, on what ground of equity should New-York, or Connecticut, or Ohio escape a similar punishment?

And here lies the significance of the proposition which the House has honored by a reference to its Judiciary Committee. If under the pretence of guaranteeing republican government to Maryland, Congress may enfranchise its negroes and place a minority in power, it may with equal right legislate the Radicals into office in Kentucky and Delaware, and may take into its management the internal political concerns of this and every other State. Our Albany legislators may spare themselves the trouble of preparing for a State Convention, referring suffrage and other questions to the people, if Congress may of its pleasure force upon us universal negro enfranchisement. There will be no end to the perils and complications of Congressional interference with State rights, if Congress listen to the entreaties of the Radical adventurers on whom the majority of the people of Maryland refuse to bestow their confidence. For any allegation of right in the case of Maryland will be wanton, inexcusable usurpation; and usurpation, once tolerated, may be pushed to an indefinite extent. The Constitution is already laid upon the shelf, so far as it applies to the reorganization of the Southern States. But it will be worthless as waste paper if measures which are justified by the exigencies of rebellion may be extended to States whose position and privileges as members of the Union have not been impaired by aught connected with the rebellion or otherwise.

It is probable that some further proceeding will be necessary in regard to negro suffrage. Having forced upon the South the universal enfranchisement of its negroes, a moral obligation rests upon the Northern States to follow in the same path. If the colored people of Georgia, ignorant and untutored, are worthy of votes, we of the North cannot with any show of decency or justice refuse the franchise to the colored citizens of our States. And if Congress is oppressed with a sense of its responsibility as the guarantor of impartial suffrage, it cannot do better than initiate a Constitutional amendment to that end. Such an amendment the States at present represented are bound to ratify. In this way all that is plausible in the Maryland proposition may be accomplished, without resorting to the outrageous invasion of local liberties which is suggested by Mr. Thomas and the Radicals of Baltimore.

City Railroads Once More.

Senator Andrews lent his powerful aid to the defeat of the Three-tier Railroad Bill. He does not seem to have objected to its details,—nor to the route, to the mode of construction or of travel proposed, nor to any of its minor incidents. He thought the project ought to be at once discarded in justice to the people of New-York City. "No man," said he, "knows when he has a house to sell, as long as this question is left undecided."

Mr. Andrews thus takes his stand in opposition to the principle that private convenience must yield to public necessity—that private property may be taken for public uses. Yet he must be aware that the principle is recognized in all our laws, by all our practice and by the Constitution itself. It would be impossible for any community to get on without it. On the principle which Mr. Andrews seems to assert a single individual may at any time, from the basest and most selfish motives, arrest or prevent an important public improvement, essential to the comfort, convenience and welfare of every single member of the community but himself.

Perhaps Mr. Andrews would urge that he resists only this particular application of the principle. Then he should have favored an amendment of the bill—not its final rejection. Why New-York City should be exempt from the beneficent operation of the principle, which holds private profit and private wants subordinate to the public good, we do not understand. Not a street is opened nor a public improvement of any kind made, except by virtue of it.

Mr. Andrews is perfectly familiar with the wants and necessities of this City, and need not be told, therefore, that *some* method of securing transit by steam from one end of the island to the other has become *indispensable* to the growth of the City, and the business and comfort of its people. The adjoining shores of Long Island and New-Jersey are becoming rapidly crowded with people who would live in New-York, and add their enterprise and industry to its growth if they could possibly get access to their daily work from the places where necessity compels them to live. To refuse, persistently and obstinately, to give them such facilities, is a dog-in-the-manger policy, which the Legislature has no right to adopt, and which no right-minded member of either House can advocate. We have a right, therefore, to call on Mr. Andrews, who has defeated this project, to give us some other.

He has favored the underground road—we believe on good and substantial grounds. But we fear he has contributed to the defeat of that and of every other project of a similar kind, by his effective and sweeping hostility to the Transit Road. He owes it to himself and to the City, however, to do all he can to avert the evil which his action is likely to cause. We shall be agreeably disappointed if the advocates of the Broadway Surface Road do not take advantage of the existing state of things to push their pet project through the Legislature. This will only aggravate the evil,—it will do nothing to cure it. *There is no room in the City for more surface roads.* Those we have already, block the streets almost as much as they relieve them. Filling the streets now vacant with railroad tracks, and especially Broadway, through which alone carriages and carts can traverse the City lengthwise, will simply create a blockade between the upper and lower parts of the town.

We hope the Governor will veto every Surface Railroad Bill which interested lobbyists may succeed in crowding through the Legislature. If we cannot have such roads as we need, let us at least not block up the little space that is left open for unimpeded transit.

Mortgages and the Bankrupt Act.

The commercial editor of the New-Orleans *Times*, moots a point of paramount importance to the holders of mortgages on real estate:

> "The question is asked in some circles, whether under the bankrupt act, in cases of parties availing of the act surrendering property which may be under mortgage, the Judge of the United States Court can order all mortgages standing against the bankrupt, or any one petitioning for the benefit thereof, can order the erasure of mortgages on the records of the mortgage office? It will be remembered that under the act of 1842, or the last national bankrupt act, the presiding Judge could direct the erasure of all mortgages; that the mortgagees merely could have a privilege on the assets or proceeds of the property released. It will be remembered that the proceeds of much real estate, sold under the order of bankruptcy, under that law, did not command one-fourth or half the sum for which it was valued or cost. It will be remembered that the real estate of the late Thomas Banks, who built and erected many stores and buildings in the now First District, went into court with a bilan of $1,800,000, comprising the City Hotel, the Arcade, on Magazine-street, the National Hotel, on Tchoupitoulas-street, between Gravier and Natchez, now occupied by four stores; the Commercial Hotel, and other property now the most valuable in the city. In fine, Mr. Banks never owned or improved a property only in the best locations; and what is it supposed all this valuable real estate, now worth seven to eight millions of dollars, sold for under a decree of bankruptcy of the United States? Merely for four hundred and fifty thousand dollars. ($450,000.) Thomas Banks died a broken hearted man. There was no necessity for his being forced into bankruptcy."

The merits of the question are not all on one side. If the owner of incumbered property become bankrupt, and the whole of his assets pass into the hands of a receiver for the benefit of the creditors, should the existence of a mortgage upon the real part of the estate relieve it from liability to forced sale? The creditors are entitled to the entire body of assets, and, to secure the benefit of all, the power to anticipate the conditions of a mortgage, and even to direct its erasure, must rest somewhere. Of this authority the Judge is the proper custodian.

On the other hand, the exercise of the authority may, in seasons of business depression or disaster, operate prejudicially to the rights of the mortgagee. True, his privilege as a creditor of the mortgagor might remain a first charge upon the proceeds of his estate, into which the available price of the real property would enter. But forced sales of lands or houses in the midst of panic are not likely to realize more than a small proportion of their real value. At such a time, hundreds of dollars buy what is intrinsically worth—and what may be actually mortgaged for—thousands. The case cited in the statement we have copied, where less than half a million resulted from the sale of property valued at millions, is a fair illustration of the sacrifices that would follow an unyielding exercise of the right of a Judge in bankruptcy to order a sale. Of course, as compared with ordinary creditors, the mortgagee retains his advantage. But in the instance supposed, a sale in pursuance of the mortgagor's bankruptcy, might easily be equivalent to the forfeiture of a large part of the amount covered by the mortgage.

The contingency is rendered more than usually important by reason of the difficulty which is already experienced in borrowing money on mortgage. Before the war, a mortgage on improved real estate, at a reasonable valuation, was considered one of the best forms of investment. It met the two conditions desired by prudent investors—a remunerative rate of interest, and a security superior to nearly all others. One of these conditions has been reversed by the war. Taking the element of taxation into the account, the mortgage rate of interest in New-York or New-Jersey is on an average two per cent. below the rate obtainable from Government bonds. The consequence is, that real estate owners experience much difficulty in borrowing upon mortgage. This difficulty will be increased if to the comparative unprofitableness of loans on mortgage is to be added the unanticipated risk arising out of the possible interpretation of judicial power under the operation of the Bankrupt Act.

The Democratic Party Again.

There is little use in continuing a discussion with an opponent who treats it as simply a contest of verbal legerdemain. The *World* waxes very exultant over what it represents as a serious inconsistency between an article in our columns on Monday and another on Tuesday,—which it presents thus:

> "Look on this picture:
>
> *From the Times of Monday.*
>
> For the people had neither forgotten nor forgiven the part played by the Democratic Party during the war. *As an organization, in all its corporate action, it had been the virtual ally of the rebellion. It had denounced the war for its suppression,* and to the extent of its ability, and within the limits where such action was safe, *it had done everything it could to render it abortive.* The people would not, under any pretext, return such a party to power."
>
> "And then on this:
>
> *From the Times of Tuesday.*
>
> Nor will it easily regain the confidence of the Southern States themselves. Nothing but the direst necessity will lead the South into a new alliance with the Northern Democracy. They have suffered too much from the old one. Their faith in that party led them into their mad crusade in support of Slavery, into the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and finally into rebellion. Southern leaders say now that nothing but hopes and pledges of encouragement, and even of direct aid from their Democratic allies of the North, led them to incur the risks of rebellion. And the fact that *those who had promised them most were the first to betray and desert them, and are even now found among their most bitter enemies,* has taught them a lesson they will not soon forget. It will be a very desperate strait which will lead them to put faith again in the Northern Democracy."

Both these statements are literally true, and there is no shadow of inconsistency between them. By its action as an organized body during the war, the Democratic Party forfeited the confidence of the great body of the Northern people. By the action of its leading men, first in leading the Southern people into rebellion and then in deserting and betraying them, it forfeited *their* confidence. Where is the contradiction here? The *World* doubtless thinks that the party *ought* to have friends somewhere, and refuses to admit that it has not. But we imagine it will be wiser on this point by and by than it is now.

Does the *World* see signs of a disposition on the part of leading Southern politicians just now to rely on the Democratic Party of the North for aid? Do they, as a general thing, accept the advice which Northern Democrats so eagerly tender them, to contest the power of Congress and await a Democratic victory in 1868? On the contrary, are not these zealous counselors now and then reminded in reply, of the experience of the past in this connection? Eminent Democratic leaders told them in 1860 that the North would not resist secession by force,—that if the Republicans tried it, they would have the Democrats to fight at home,—that if civil war were threatened to prevent secession, it should begin in the cities of the North,—that successful coercion would be as revolutionary as successful secession. And when the South acted upon these assurances, what became of the aid which they implied? Some of these leaders at once sought high commands in the army to crush the rebellion they had thus encouraged. Others plead coercion as the excuse for not rallying their forces in the field to redeem the pledges they had given, and the great mass of the party was too patriotic and too honest to see the Union divided and the Government overthrown for any party purpose whatever.

These experiences are remembered by the South, and will be for many years to come. And while the Democratic Party may have strong support in the South, from identity of purposes and political views, it will be a very long time before the sagacious public men of the Southern States will bind their fortunes or confide their future to the party which betrayed them to their ruin before.

But while the Democratic leaders lacked either the courage or the ability to rally the party to the open espousal of the rebel cause, they did so far control its action as to withhold it *as an organization* from supporting the Government against the rebellion. Its action as a party tended to hamper the Government and cripple its activity. It denounced its financial policy. It resisted its movements for bringing the full power of the North into the field. It worked steadily to impose distrust of the Government among the people, and thus to hamper its action and imperil the cause it sought to serve. And this, while not enough to aid the South, was quite enough to alarm and alienate the North. That it had this effect is clearly shown by the fact, that from that day to this the Democratic Party has not been able to carry a single Northern or Western State.

The *World* takes refuge in the prediction that it *will* do so hereafter. It certainly is entitled to all the consolation it can draw from that source. We see no good to be accomplished by arguing the question of probabilities. Possibly the folly and rashness of the Republican Party may forfeit votes enough to give the Democrats a victory. But the country is prepared to tolerate a good deal from that quarter, and there are very many in the Democratic ranks who would vote for a wise and liberal Union man much sooner than for a Democratic Bourbon, too bigoted to learn from experience and too selfish to see beyond the limits of his party lines. As against Gen. Butler, a Democratic Union candidate like Gen. Dix might draw off Republican votes enough to make the contest doubtful. But as against Gen. Grant, neither Vallandigham nor Fernando Wood, as the Democratic candidate, would be at all certain of fulfilling the *World's* prediction.

Something depends, the *World* will see, upon the action of the two parties in the future: and this, if not a very profound or novel opinion, is quite sufficient as a reply to the argument of the *World*.

Agricultural College Scrip—Land Speculation.

A resolution called up in the Senate on Tuesday, in relation to the issue of college land scrip to the excluded States, elicited from Mr. Morton a remark touching the tendency of the schemes to foster land speculation rather than to promote agricultural improvement. "The land granted," he is reported to have said, "falls into the hands of speculators at half price;" adding that "it would be better to give the State a certain amount of money to build the agricultural colleges."

The evil complained of by the Indiana Senator is not confined to the scrip granted in connection with the agricultural colleges. It is a part of the whole system of land grants and bounty scrip which Congress has for sixteen years improvidently fostered. Aid rendered to railways and to States has taken the form of land grants; and this, in conjunction with the system of bounty warrants previously in force, has engendered an amount of speculation which is at this moment one of the heaviest drawbacks upon the progress of the West. With the facilities thus afforded, very large parts of Illinois, Missouri, Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota have been surrendered to companies—literally taken out of the market and locked up for an indefinite period with a view to corporate profit; while in three of the States named, scrip and warrants, purchased at a discount, have enabled distant speculators to acquire millions of acres, and so to obstruct improvement to a degree which only those who have lived in the West can fully appreciate.

In some instances, as Mr. Morton contends, it might have been better to donate money than to grant lands or scrip. But this would have been possible to a very limited extent. To have adhered to it as a rule would have been to refuse the assistance which is essential to the development of the railroad system in sparsely peopled localities. In the absence of a land grant, the Illinois Central had not been constructed, and the stoppage of grants yet unfulfilled would probably leave to a future generation the completion of the great Pacific enterprise, and a dozen other projects now in progress, each as important, relatively, as the Pacific road. The error of successive Congresses has consisted less in the grants themselves—though some of them have been scandalously extravagant—than in the failure to enforce conditions that would have restrained, if not prevented, the injury to settlement which is now experienced in all the younger States. Thus, conditions of forfeiture might have been attached to grants and warrants and scrip, which would have had the effect of hastening instead of retarding improvement. The validity of locations effected with warrant or scrip might, with propriety, have been pronounced invalid in the event of non-improvement within a specified term. And some similar restriction would have served to keep in check the powerful corporations which have grown fat on the bounty of the National Government, and now hold their lands without reference to the interest or convenience of the Western farmer. In either case the effect of the restriction or qualification would have been to diminish the speculative value of the grant; but the Western States and Territories have a right to insist that their advancement shall not suffer from the greed or thoughtlessness of older States.

No better illustration can be had of the manner in which, by this system, the East injures the West, than that which is afforded by the Agricultural College scrip. Taking up the Philadelphia *North American* of Tuesday we find an advertisement inviting proposals for the purchase of the balance of the scrip granted to Pennsylvania for the endowment of agricultural colleges. "This land"—the advertisement runs—"may be located in any State or Territory by the holders of the scrip, upon any of the unappropriated lands (except mineral lands) of the United States, which may be subject to sale at private entry." In other words, this scrip, issued for the benefit of Pennsylvania, and similarly for other States, enables the speculators, into whose hands it may pass, to tie up hundreds of thousands—in the aggregate many millions—of acres in Minnesota, Kansas, and other portions of the fertile West, to construct, as it were, a huge barrier to settlement, and in the end to exact from settlers rates of payment to which the Government of a Republic, that boasts of the homestead system, should neither directly nor indirectly give encouragement.

It may be too late, perhaps, to apply the needed corrective to measures in force. There would be a semblance of injustice in so amending the act relating to college scrip that the South should be required to comply with conditions from which the North is free. We dare not hope, however, that the end of the land-donation system has been reached. It will reappear ere long in the shape of assistance to projected railroads; and when an empty Treasury, and a people restive under taxation, forbid the further granting of money bounties, we may expect colossal schemes for issuing warrants or scrip under various pretexts of bounty or compensation. When this time comes let Congress remember its duty to impose such hindrances to wholesale speculation that the gross wrongs of the present system shall not be multiplied and perpetuated.

A Muddle in the Revenue Law.

The case of Graeff vs. Draper, reported in another column, displays a very muddled condition of the law on one point. The laws of the United States since 1799 have provided that, if goods are seized by the Government for violation of the revenue laws, the owner may have them on giving a bond for their value, and paying the duties on them. Undervaluation of goods in the invoice presented on entering them at the Custom-house has always been a ground of seizure and forfeiture of goods, and in 1864 Congress, probably with the design to provide further checks upon undervaluation, enacted that, if goods on the appraisement at the Custom-house were raised in value 10 per cent. above the value stated in the invoice, there should be levied in addition to the duties otherwise imposed a duty of 20 per cent. *ad valorem*.

It followed naturally enough that where goods were seized for undervaluation and the owners desired to give bonds and take them, it was necessary as before that they should pay the duties, and the Collectors had no other way to do but in accordance with the act of 1864 to exact the 20 per cent. as well as the other duties. This placed the owners of goods so seized in an awkward dilemma. If they paid the additional duty, and then were defeated in the forfeiture suit, they would pay first the duties and 20 per cent. additional, and then the value of the goods besides.

The suit to which we have reference is the result of an effort to avoid this cumulative payment. The owners paid the 20 per cent. duty under protest, bonded their goods, and sued the Collector to recover the 20 per cent. back again as an illegal exaction, claiming that the Government could not have that and the value of the goods besides. The Court seems to incline to that opinion too, but holds that the 20 per cent. duty cannot be recovered back, because it is a legal exaction.

That decision leaves the importers to raise, in the forfeiture suit, the question of the effect of the payment of the twenty per cent. It is not easy to see how they can bring that up as a defence to a ground of forfeiture which existed before the twenty per cent. was paid. But it is quite plain that if it shall be held to be a defence, all that the owners of goods seized for undervaluation will have to do, to relieve their goods from the consequences, will be to pay twenty per cent. of their value.

It would be a singular result of the act of 1864, if it should prove that instead of giving an additional safeguard against undervaluation, it had only made the amount of forfeiture one-fifth of what it was under the previous law. That would indicate that some one drew that law who had not carefully looked to see what would be its effect.

MINOR TOPICS.

Ex-President Buchanan, in a letter declining a public dinner, accepts the congratulation of his friends on the fact that "no responsibility for the years of blood and sorrow we have endured rests on him." We do not think the country will concur in this. Mr. Buchanan, as President, had it in his power to arrest the secession movement upon its first outbreak. If he had boldly asserted the right and power of the National Government to defend itself when assailed by force, the chances are three to one the leaders of the secession movement would have abandoned it. But he virtually asserted their position as just and encouraged them to hold it. He gave them to understand that the Government would not resort to arms against their secession movement. And he thus led them so far into rebellion, that retreat was well nigh impossible when another President took the helm. We believe that the whole country and the whole world will finally look upon Mr. Buchanan as more directly responsible for the "years of blood and sorrow we have endured" than any other man in the nation—North or South,—if responsibility for evils is to be measured by the opportunities for preventing them.

The Boston *Journal* is unduly afflicted by Gen. Butler's impeachment of the newspaper Press the other day. The General went to Congress expressly to impeach somebody, and having failed both on the President and Collector Smythe, takes the Press as the "next customer." Another reason (and a very good one too) for his making this selection, is that the Press has denounced and perhaps defeated both his other attempts at impeachment,—a circumstance which he explains by saying that "newspaper people have daughters, sons, nephews, uncles, aunts and cousins in the Federal offices of the Government." If the fact were so, Gen Butler, as a matter of course, deems it a perfectly satisfactory explanation. But we venture to say that we can name individual Senators who have more relatives in office than any editor in the country;—and for every newspaper man we can name *five* of Gen. Butler's colleagues in Congress, who have asked appointments for themselves or their connections. Indeed, the Boston *Journal* says that Gen. Butler himself has more relatives in office than any editor in the United States:—and it is well understood that he *and* his relatives have made more money by holding Federal offices than all the editors put together.

The *Commercial Advertiser* says that Mr. Motley was appointed Minister to Austria at the pressing request of Mr. Seward, President Lincoln being averse to it on the ground that it would give Massachusetts three full missions. The objection was a good one, if geographical considerations are entitled to controlling weight in regard to such appointments. But we can scarcely blame Mr. Motley for not being willing to hold that position or any other where his private conversations were liable to be reported and he was to be arraigned on account of them by his Government, and especially where they were to be subjected to such gross and malignant perversion and falsification as seems to have been practiced in this case. If "Mr. McCracken" had been a citizen well known by the officers of the Government to be wholly reliable and disinterested, it might have been excusable for them to have given his statements some attention. But this does not seem to have been the case. Even to this day we have nothing but very vague and shadowy accounts even of his existence, and those who profess to have known anything of him give him a character which deprives his scandals of all claim to notice.

A Useful Agency.

Some curious facts concerning one class of the children who attend our public schools are from time to time developed, through an agency whose existence is probably little known. The Metropolitan Police Commissioners for a few years past have kept five men detailed for the special duty of looking after idle and truant children. These officers are required to visit all the public schools and obtain and report the names and residences of absentees. One year's operations of these truant officers may be summed up as follows: Of 5,235 children reported to them as absentees by the teachers, all were visited at their homes with the exception of 397, whose residences could not be found. Investigation proved that 2,091 had been reported without cause—534 having been withdrawn from school, 204 transferred to other schools, 923 kept home by their parents, 112 kept home by poverty and 318 kept home by sickness. Of the remaining 3,144 there were reformed so as to attend school regularly, 1,928; arrested and taken to school, 410; arrested and committed to the Juvenile Asylum, 180; number remaining truants, 229; and number whose residences could not be found, 397. There were also recovered and restored to the schools 214 sets of books, valued at $392. Such work as this, if faithfully performed, makes the position of an officer for truants far from being a sinecure.

The Massachusetts Legislature.

Boston, Thursday, March 28.

In the House of Representatives this afternoon, the Jury Bill, which prohibits parties who are engaged in any illegal traffic from being allowed to serve on juries in the trial of criminal cases, and gives the Government the right of challenge of two jurors, before trial commences, was ordered to third reading by a vote of 110 to 103, only 23 members being absent. This is substantially the same bill which was vetoed by Gov. Andrew in 1865, and which was defeated in the House by a small majority, on its passage to be engrossed last year, after it had passed the Senate. Its object is to get convictions for violation of [illegible]

WASHINGTON.

AFFAIRS AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, March 28.

THE ADJOURNMENT QUESTION.

Both Houses made some progress on the question of adjournment to-day. They agreed to adjourn on Saturday at noon, and practically agreed to adjourn until Wednesday, July 3, when there shall be a call of the roll of the two Houses, and, if no quorum appears, there shall be an adjournment until the following day, when, if no quorum be present, the presiding officers shall adjourn their respective Houses *sine die*. This proposition came from the Senate, and was the result of the action of that body upon the resolution sent them by the House yesterday. The House had also adopted another resolution to-day, fixing June and September, but the Senate did not touch that. When the Senate's resolutions were sent back to the House there seemed to be a general disposition to accept the compromises of the one contingent session thus offered, but Mr. SCHENCK smelled out a large-sized mouse in the clause providing for the second adjournment, and very earnestly asserted that it would be in the power of the minority to fillibuster either the Senate or the House for twenty-four hours after the first roll-call on the third of July, which would result in forcing a dispersion on the fourth by the operation of this resolution, which provides for a *sine die* adjournment in case no quorum is then found. It was thought best, therefore, to send the matter to a Conference Committee to settle the question, as to the effect of the resolution on the possibility of a session at that time. The Speaker appointed Messrs. SCHENCK, DONNELLY and BINGHAM the managers on the part of the House. It looks as though the day named would be agreed upon, and some concession made to the Radical element whereby a session may be held in July, should public necessity require it. Senator FESSENDEN, in discussing the question of adjournment to-day, urged the Senate to give all possible attention to the Executive business, because, as he claimed, there were two or three hundred nominations on their table which, if not acted on before adjournment, would all fall, and unless an Executive Session was convened by the President, these nominations would all have to be made over again. In addition, your correspondent will add, that Senators desire the House to remain in session so that members thereof may take their share of responsibility in dictating confirmations and rejections.

THE IMPEACHMENT INVESTIGATION.

Gen. FULLERTON's examination before the Judiciary Committee on the impeachment charges has been concluded, and he left for St. Louis to-night. Much of his evidence has been anticipated in these dispatches, but it is now known, in addition, that he was called on to answer questions regarding the contents of letters brought to him in Louisiana from President JOHNSON by persons whose lands and other confiscated property were afterward restored to them. He explained that the letters did not contain special instructions, but were mere introductions, and that in the restoration of property he was always governed by the general orders of the Bureau, issued to him by Gen. HOWARD. Otherwise nothing new was developed in his testimony.

GOV. THROCKMORTON, OF TEXAS.

An effort will soon be made to induce Major-Gen. SHERIDAN to remove Gov. THROCKMORTON, of Texas. The Union men now here from that State claim that it will be useless for them to attempt to organize a Government under the Reconstruction Bill while he is in power, as his influence, and all the patronage of his position, will be used by him in behalf of the rebels and the disfranchised classes. They are afraid that the freedmen will be driven to vote against their wishes unless the control of the Government is in the hands of the Union Party, and state that there are at least fifty counties in which they will not be allowed to vote at all unless they are protected by the presence of Federal troops. If THROCKMORTON is removed the appointment of a Union man will be secured, no matter what the desire of the Administration may be, as the law requires all officers to take the iron-clad test oath. THROCKMORTON cannot take it, and there are but few men of prominence in the State who can. Among them are Judge PASCHAL, Judge SHERWOOD and Judge THOMAS, all Radical Unionists.

NOMINATIONS BY THE PRESIDENT.

Among the nominations to-day were the following: A. J. Roger, Collector Seventeenth District Pennsylvania; Augustus A. Bradford, Surveyor of Customs, Baltimore; B. F. M. Hurley, Assessor Fourth District Maryland; Richard Apperson, Collector of First District Kentucky; Elijah F. Purdy, Assessor Fifth District New-York; Col. Wm. G. Turrell, Postmaster Newport, Ky.

The President to-day nominated Gen. LOVELL H. ROSSEAU to be a Brigadier-General in the Regular Army, *vice* Gen. ROSECRANZ, resigned.

CORRECTION.

A telegraphic blunder in these dispatches this morning states that Gen. SCHENCK has decided to accept a nomination from the Union Party of Ohio as candidate for Governor. For "decided" read "declined." Hon. WM. R. CUTLER will probably be nominated.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

Senator COWAN proposes to enter into the practice of law in this city during the coming Summer.

Among the persons upon the floor of the Senate this afternoon were Admiral FARRAGUT and Secretary STANTON.

The rejection of Gen. SLOCUM this afternoon by the Senate surprises some who supposed that a well-tried soldier of the field would be acceptable to the Senate for Naval Officer at New-York, and especially inasmuch as he had under his command in the field several Connecticut regiments, whose members are much attached to their late commander.

The United States Supreme Court meets on Monday next.. On that day a Marshal for that Court will be appointed under the late law.

To the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, March 28.

BILLS APPROVED BY THE PRESIDENT.

The President has approved the bill providing that from and after Tuesday last wrapping paper made of wood, cornstalks, or any other material, shall be exempt from internal tax; that every national banking association, State bank, or banker, or association shall pay a tax of ten per centum on the amount of notes of any town, city or municipal corporation, paid out by them after the first day of May, 1867, to be collected in the mode and manner in which the tax on the notes of State banks is collected; that from and after the passage of this act ladders made wholly of wood shall be exempt from internal tax.

The President has also approved the bill providing that any object of art imported by any individual, or association of individuals for presentation as a gift to the United States Government, or to any State, county or municipal government, shall be admitted free of duty.

The President has also approved the joint resolution that all persons in the Diplomatic service of the United States are prohibited from wearing any uniform or official costume not previously authorized by Congress.

SOLDIERS FOR MAXIMILIAN.

Letters from Havana, dated 20th inst., received to-day in Washington, state that the Imperial Mexican Consul at Havana is enlisting Spanish soldiers to defend MAXIMILIAN's cause at Vera Cruz. They are offered a bounty of $20 and $1 a day from the moment they land at Vera Cruz. About 300 men had been enlisted, and they were to sail on the 22d inst., in the Spanish steamer *Paris*. It is said that the agreement was entered upon by Archbishop LABASTIDA, on the part of MAXIMILIAN, with the Spanish authorities in Cuba.

RECEIPTS FOR CUSTOMS.

The receipts for Customs for the period between March 18 and 23, received at the office of the Commissioner, were as follows: Boston, $315,870 71; New-York, $1,935,885 80; Philadelphia, $216,628 16; Baltimore, $85,679 93; New-Orleans, 11th to 16th, $114,279 92. Total, $2,668,344 52. This shows a considerable falling off in receipts at New-York and Baltimore since last report; at Philadelphia there has been over $50,000 increase.

GENS. BLAIR AND SLOCUM REJECTED BY THE SENATE.

The Senate to-day rejected the nominations of Gen. FRANK P. BLAIR as Minister to Austria, and Gen. HENRY B. SLOCUM to be Naval Officer of the Port of New-York.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Special Indian Commissioner BOGY had an interesting interview with the Dokotah-Sioux Indians this morning in the Council Chamber of the Indian Department, upon the subject of the application of their treaty funds. Hon. N. G. TAYLOR, the new Commissioner of Indian Affairs, was present, but took no part in the proceedings, not yet having formally entered upon the duties of his new office.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

A letter was to-day received by the Treasurer of the United States from RICHARD K. CONNELLY, Comptroller of the City of New-York, inclosing $15 forwarded to him by a party signing himself "A Taxpayer," who states that the amount is due the Government for income tax due in 1865. The money has been placed in the "Conscience Fund."

Hon. N. G. TAYLOR, the new Commissioner of Indian Affairs, will enter upon the discharge of his duties on Monday. CHARLES E. MIX, for many years the Chief Clerk of the Bureau, will be retained in that capacity.

Mate C. G. Andrews, of the navy, has been honorably discharged.

NOMINATIONS CONFIRMED.

The Senate, in Executive Session, to-day confirmed the following nominations:

Postmasters.—Hiram M. Goodspeed, Ligonier, Ind.; Henry C Marsh, Mincie, Ind.; Moses P. Willard, Concord, N. H.; Geo. P. Woodbury, Milford, Mass.; Erwin Heath, Oskosh, Wis.; Hugh McKelvy, Alleghany, Penn.; Sallie Kit Keyser, Gonzales, Texas; Edward E. Downey, Brownsville, Texas; Jacob C. Garrigus, Lacon, Ill.; J. B. Lowry, Danville, West Va.; David Vandergritt, University of Virginia; John B. Maher, Old Point Comfort, Va.; Jos. S. Miner, Bridgeton, N. J.; James A. Pinney, Idaho City, Idaho; Leroy S. Dyer, Salem, Oregon; P. B. Robb, Savannah, Ga.; David A. Allen, Brenham, Texas; Noah W. Harris, Waco, Texas; Donald Campbell, Jefferson, Texas; James R. Stanberry, Newark, Ohio; John J. Douglas, Waynsville, Ohio; Maria S. Hood, Mt. Vernon, Ohio; Wm. H. Hooper, Lima, Ohio; Noyes S. Chapman, Canastota, N. Y.; John W. Stebbins, Rochester, N. Y.; Thomas S. Dowes, Saugerties; Wm. Glenny, Ithaca; Allen C. Livingston, Fulton, N. Y.; Alonso Snow, Port Deposit, Md.; Mrs. Bellie Lockey, Jefferson City, Mo.; John R. Sack, Decorah, Iowa; James M. Shurts, Marshalltown, Iowa; Henry Brown, Anderson, Ind.; Charles M. Thoman, Indianola, Texas; Wm. B. Canprie, Johnstown, N. Y.; Henry W. Gustnie, St. Joseph, Mich.; Phineas Grover, Albion, Mich.; Albert M. Patterson, Crestline, Ohio; James Foreman, Corry, Penn.; Chandler Ford, Battle Creek, Mich.; Whitney Jones, Lansing, Mich.; Samuel H. Clark, Medina, N. Y.; John C. Smith, Canajoharie, N. Y.; Hamlet B. Adams, Coldwater, Mich.; E. Grover, Gloucester, Mass.; Elmore Y. Smith, Galion, Ohio; Seelotis Perrin, Clyde, Ohio; Jas. D. Mickey, Fosteria, Ohio; Dinah Crew, Conlinville, Ill.; Hamilton Norton, Polo, Ill.; Allen F. Miller, Galva, Ill.; James C. Wright, Napierville, Ill.; Margaret Walker, Sidney, Ohio; W. S. Newton, Gallipolis, Ohio.

United States Attorneys—D. F. Corbin, District of South Carolina; Wm. D. Ashenmeyer, Northern District of New-York; Franklin Dickinson, Northern District of Ohio.

United States Marshals—Casper E. Yost, District of Nebraska.

Naval Storekeepers—H. C. Keene, Boston, Mass.; Edward Hooker, New-York; Dominick Lynch, Philadelphia; L. J. Waites, Washington, D. C.; Charles A. Morse, Mare Island, Cal.

Revenue Cutter Service—First Lieut. David Evans to be Captain; Second Lieut. Josiah Pearson to be First Lieutenant; Third Lieut. Alfred Hornsby to be Second Lieutenant; Second Lieut. Wm. B. Rondolf to be First Lieutenant.

Paymaster United States Army—Geo. B. Simpson, late Paymaster of Volunteers.

Naval Paymasters—Passed Assistant Paymaster Francis H. Swan, Passed Assistant Paymaster Samuel T. Browne.

Passed Assistant Paymaster—Assistant Paymaster Henry S. Kelding, Assistant Paymaster Charles W. Slowan.

Pension Agents—David F. Burton, at Dover, Del.; James M. Rice, at Quincy, Ill.; James D. Thompson, at Des Moines, Iowa; Henry Barnes, at Detroit, Mich.

Collector of Customs—E. K. Foster, Jr., St. Augustine, Florida.

Registers of Land Office—John Keely, at Rosenburg, Oregon; John Keyes, at Menasha, Wis.

Collectors of Internal Revenue—Silas D. Gifford, Tenth District of New-York; M. Fish, Third District of Louisiana; Benjamin C. Gunn, Fifth District of Michigan; Geo. O. Erskine, First District of Wisconsin; Bernard Swartz, Second District of Missouri; John Crane, Fifth District of North Carolina; John F. Wildman, Eleventh District of Indiana.

Assessors of Internal Revenue—Jonathan Biggs, Eleventh District of Illinois; John H. Fox, Second District of Missouri; G. Thompson Gridley, Third District of Michigan; Alexander H. Morrison, Second District of Michigan; Levi Bacon, Jr., Fifth District of Michigan; Quincey D. Whitman, Sixth District of Illinois.

United States Surveyor-General—Phineas W. Hitchcock, District of Nebraska.

Receiver of Public Money—Stewart Goodrell, at Des Moines, Iowa.

Territorial Secretary for Montana—James Tufts.

Consul—James R. Low, of California, at Tehuantepec.

All the above nominations were confirmed and the following were rejected.

Frank P. Blair, as Minister to Austria; H. W. Slocum, Naval Officer at New-York.

Postmasters—Irving Littell, Macon City, Missouri; H. M. Pedon, Shelbyville, Illinois; B. F. McCormick, Waverly, Iowa; Wm. C. Hersberger, Fort Madison, Iowa; Moses Asmon, Fairburgh, Ill.; John F. Johnson, Seymour, Ind.; Washington Stark, Aurora, Ind.; Fielding B. Roberts, Carrollton, Ill.; Henry V. Sullivan, Quincy, Ill.; John B. Wolf, Clinton, Ill.; L. D. Ferguson, Clarksburgh, W. Va.; Lucien B. Pillsbury, Farmington, Maine; Walter Drew, Waukegan, Illinois; Andrew C. Russell, Danville, Pennsylvania; Elias T. Lowe, Williamsport, Pennsylvania; W. D. Williams, Rock Island, Illinois; Allen McKean, Towanda, Pennsylvania; Richard Baylis, St. Johns, Mich.; Edwin Saunders, Saginaw, Mich.; Robert H. Lindsey, Boise City, Idaho; Wilson T. Culvertson, Alliance, Ohio; C. O. Arnold, Wellsville, Ohio; Thomas S. Bardwell, Marion, Iowa; Samuel D. Clay, Gardiner, Maine; George S. Whiting, Mount Morris, New-York; Abram Lazier, Dansville, New-York; Edward A. Nash, Lima, New-York.

Assessors of Internal Revenue—Walter Carlin, Tenth District of Illinois; Ralph B. Little, Twelfth District of Pennsylvania; Frederick W. Horn, Fourth District of Wisconsin; Lewis D. Irwin, Ninth District of Illinois; Isaac Coles, First District of New-York; Joseph J. O'Donohue, Third District of New-York; Wm. A. Morton, Ninth District of Pennsylvania.

Collectors of Internal Revenue—David K. Oyster, Third District of Missouri; Allen P. Richardson, Fifth District of Missouri; Charles H. Richmond, Third District Michigan; Wm. S. Maynard, Second District of Michigan.

Collectors of Customs—David R. Austin, District of Miami, Ohio; Benjamin Lankford, Eastern District of Maryland.

Naval Civil Engineers—B. F. Chandler, Portsmouth, N. H., Alfred Young, Philadelphia, Penn.; William R. Singleton, Norfolk, Va.; H. P. Bennett, Secretary of the Territory of Colorado.

Consuls—E. C. Ledyard, at Saltillo; Frank G. Noyes, at Panama.

Surveyors of Customs—John Maguire, St. Louis, Mo.; Charles J. Morris, Lewellinsburgh, Md.

Pension Agents—Benjamin F. Stope, Macon City, Mo.; John Frederick, Albany, N. Y.

Naval Storekeepers—Andrew J. Stimson, Kittery, Me.; James D. Brady, Norfolk, Va.

The Senate has rejected the nomination of MATTHEW MCMAHON as Postmaster of Brooklyn, N. Y.

ARMY BULLETIN.

Brevet Col. J. Simpson, U. S. A., has had six months leave of absence extended him, with permission to go beyond the sea.

Capt. Edwin Pollock, Ninth Infantry, has been ordered to report to Gen. Butterfield for recruiting service.

Brevet Col. E. G. Marshall, Fifth Infantry, has been ordered to go before the Retiring Board.

Brevet Major H. C. Parry, Assistant Surgeon, has been transferred from the Department of the East to the Department of the Platte.

Brevet Maj.-Gen. S. S. Carroll, Lieutenant-Colonel Twenty-first Infantry, has been relieved from recruiting service and ordered to join his regiment.

Brevet Lieut.-Col. C. G. Bartlett, Thirtieth Infantry, has been ordered to join his regiment, in the Department of the Platte.

Capt. J. F. Rodgers, Military Storekeeper, has been assigned to duty at St. Louis.

Capt. N. D. A. Sawyer, Military Storekeeper, has been assigned to duty in the Division of the Pacific.

Capt. H. Lieber, Military Storekeeper, assigned to duty at Fort Union, New-Mexico.

Second-Lieut. Charles Hay, Thirty-sixth Infantry, granted fifteen days' leave, at the expiration of which ordered to proceed to Fort Kearny, Nebraska.

Second-Lieut. Thomas H. Rich, Thirty-second Infantry, granted fifteen days' leave, at the expiration of which ordered to join regiment at Tucson Arsenal.

Capt. C. J. Wilson, Sixteenth Infantry, twenty days delay granted in joining regiment at Macon, Ga.

The Northern Telegraph Company Chartered.

MONTPELIER, Vt., Thursday, March 28.

The Vermont Legislature to-day chartered the Northern Telegraph Company.

Locomotive Explosion at Fort Erie.

BUFFALO, Thursday, March 28.

About 11 o'clock this morning a locomotive engine on the Grand Trunk Railway, opposite the station office at Fort Erie, exploded, scalding the engineer and wounding the fireman. WM. A. BIRD, Jr., Deputy Collector of this port, who happened to be on a business visit in the office at Fort Erie, was struck in the back with a billet of wood, inflicting serious injuries. The locomotive and office were completely demolished by the explosion.

From Mexico by Way of New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, March 28.

Rio Grande dates to the 23d have been received. There are no new features in the Mexican position. It is said that the Liberals have cut the aqueduct for supplying Querterao with water.

Gen. MIRAMON has issued a proclamation declaring a war of extermination. The following is the closing paragraph: "Soldiers, the gauntlet has been thrown at us for a duel to the death. Let us do our coward enemy the honor to pick it up, but listen to the voice of the unfortunate Gen. OSOLA, who, in 1858, said, 'Woe to the vanquished.'"

Vera Cruz papers say PORFERIO DIAZ has only 3,000 men, and is almost beseiged at Huamantla. He ordered the shooting of Mr. FRANCO, Imperial Commissary, and several other prisoners.

The garrison at the capital is said to be 12,000 men.

Puebla correspondence states that the Imperial garrison at Puebla is at least 6,000.

Gen. BERRIOZABAL made certain merchants of Metamoros pay $30,000 on the 22d.

North Carolina Union Convention.

RALEIGH, N. C., Thursday, March 28.

A Union Convention, composed in equal numbers of whites and blacks, after two days' session, adjourned to-day. The Convention adopted the name of "Republican." Resolutions were adopted eulogizing the party which overthrew the rebellion, and asserting that it should command the respect of every candid man. They declare that Congress is entitled to the thanks of the world for its persistent devotion to human rights as proclaimed in the Declaration of Independence; cordially accept the Congressional plan of reconstruction, and rejoice at the overthrow of the sympathizers with the late rebellion. They declare that supreme allegiance is due to the Federal Government and not to the States; indorse the Civil Rights Bill and favor impartial suffrage without property qualifications or distinction of color; praise the late President LINCOLN; favor universal education, and demand free speech and free discussion of public matters. They pledge themselves to the maintenance of the public credit, and invite men of all political persuasions to unite with them in behalf of the principles avowed by the Convention. Fifty-three counties were represented, and the Convention was harmonious.

Railroad Convention in Maine.

BANGOR, Me., Thursday, March 28.

A large and enthusiastic Convention was held here to-day of delegates from Piscataquis County, Winterfort, Frankfort and Hampden, with the people of Bangor, in aid of the Bangor and Piscataquis Railroad to Milo, Dover and Moosehead Lake, *via* European and North American Road to Milford. A strong determination to build the road was manifested, and measures were taken to raise means at once for the purpose.

Bangor will loan its credit for half a million of dollars, and subscriptions of two hundred thousand to three hundred thousand dollars will be probably made in a short time here and on the line of the road. The enterprise also embraces the extension to the town of Winterport as a Winter shipping port for products of the great northern region of the State, which will be accommodated by the road.

Hon. HANNIBAL HAMLIN presided at the meeting, which was addressed by him, Mayor WAKEFIELD, Hon. FRANKLIN MUZZY, and others. Books will be opened for subscriptions April 15, at Bangor, Portland, and towns in Piscataquis County.

Drowned while Crossing the St. Lawrence River.

CORNWALL, C. W., Thursday, March 28.

Yesterday a man, his wife and child, while crossing the St. Lawrence River in a sleigh, broke through the ice and disappeared. An Indian ran to the spot, but there were no traces of the horse, cutter, man or woman. The child was found near the edge of the ice, where it was evidently thrown by the mother when going down.

Suicide of a Druggist at Columbus, Ohio.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Thursday, March 28.

G. ROBERTS, an old and respected citizen, and for many years a druggist in this city, was found this afternoon hanged by the neck to his bedpost, dead. He has for some time past exhibited symptoms of insanity.

Fire in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, March 28.

The woolen mills on the corner of Twenty-second and Carleton streets, occupied by JOHN DEARIE, was burned this evening. The loss is heavy. The building was owned by W. B. MANN, tobacco merchant.

Fire in Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, Thursday, March 28.

Fire, this morning, destroyed the grocery-store of Dow & BURKHART, on Main-street, between Fourth and Fifth streets, involving a loss on property and stock of $27,000, which is insured.

The Clay Monument at Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, Thursday, March 28.

The inauguration of the Clay Monument will not take place until the middle of May, owing to the non-arrival of the pedestal from New-York. No formal invitations have as yet been extended.

A Duel Between Editors in Tennessee.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Thursday, March 28.

The duel on the *tapis* is between two Mississippi editors. They are the parties who left on the steamer *R. E. Lee* last evening, to meet at Milliken's Bend on Saturday.

Metropolitan Police for Ohio.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Thursday, March 28.

The Metropolitan Police Bill, for the benefit of Columbus, Dayton and Toledo, passed to-day and is now a law.

AMUSEMENTS.

The Drama Elsewhere.

Madame RISTORI's path through the Western country does not appear to have been everywhere a path of roses. In Nashville, the other day, she found herself in the clutches of the Sheriff. The accounts of the affair, published in the local papers, state that Mr. GRAU had agreed to give one performance of "Mary Stuart" on the 18th at the theatre in Nashville, but, on the plea of the illness of Madame RISTORI, declined at the last moment to fulfill the contract. The managers had spent a deal of money in advertizing the event, and had paid Miss CHARLOTTE THOMPSON $150 to relinquish one evening of her engagement to her great Italian rival; so the Western Crummleses were not inclined to accept the excuse of sickness, unless a very thick green shade was put over their eyes to blind them to the fact that she had just partaken of "a thumping big dinner," (*vide* report.) Local law was appealed to. An attachment was sued out. The Sheriff was called in, and the entire wardrobe of the great actress, in fact, *Elisabeth, Mary Stuart, Medea* and all the rest, were held in durance vile, and unendurable, until Mr. GRAU paid $500 as compromise to the managers, who then had to pay Miss THOMPSON another bonus to play on the very night on which she had already received $150 not to act. Doubtless Madame RISTORI will be glad to get back to New-York, where, indeed, they will be due, at the French Theatre on the 22nd of April.

The publics of Boston and Philadelphia are to have presently Mme. PAREPA-ROSA and Sig. BRIGNOLI in opera together. Mr. MAX STRAKOSCH directs a new organization which is to have, besides those artists, Miss ADELAIDE PHILLIPS, Mme. STRAKOSCH and Signori TAMARO, FORTUNA, FERRANTI and SUSINI, with CARL ROSA for conductor. Mme. ROSA is to appear in the operas which she has already sung here, and as *Rosina*.

The drama cannot be very liberally patronized in Washington, at least we judge so from the returns made by the theatres to the Internal Revenue. During the months of December, January and February, Mme. RISTORI, Mrs. LANDER, MAGGIE MITCHELL, JEFFERSON and FORREST played engagements at the National Theatre, but the gross receipts were returned as only amounting to $49,056. At Wall's Opera House, for the same time, the receipts averaged but little over $200 a night.

An adaptation to an English locality of SARDOU's thoroughly French comedy, "*Nos Bons Villegeios*," has been produced in London at the Haymarket Theatre, with only tame favor. It is by a Mr. MITCHELL—a new name in the list of English play-writers, and is called "Diamonds and Hearts." This is hardly as good a name as those adopted by either of the American adapters—("A dangerous Game" and "Hazardous Ground")—but none of them are as appropriate as the original title.

Many of our City theatres are about to change managers, and the Broadway Theatre has already done so. At that house Mr. BARNEY WILLIAMS came into possession on Monday, having purchased Mr. WOOD's lease. The New-York Theatre will come under a new management in May, Messrs. SMITH & BAKER retiring, and the WORRELL sisters, a trio of wild Western girls taking the reins. On the 1st of May, also, Mr. LINGARD, of the lately destroyed New-Bowery Theatre, becomes manager of the small establishment opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel. The Olympic Theatre will also have a change of management, but not, we believe, until September.

The announcements of stars made in the country papers are frequently very amusing. In an Albany journal we see "a new actress" advertised, and find on perusing the card that "Miss KATE REIGNOLDS, ('engaged at great expense,') whose recent *rentrées* in New-York and Philadelphia have been such remarkable triumphs, have won for her from a unanimous Press and public the uncontested position at the head of her profession as the gifted, fresh, and lovely young Queen of Tragedy!"

A new theatre just built for Louisville, Ky., was opened by Mr. G. F. FULLER on the 25th. The opening address was by Mr. GEO. D. PRENTICE, and was spoken by Miss AUGUSTA DARGON. Miss ANGELA SEFTON danced a "*scene d' action*," whatever that may be, and the comedy of "Money" was played.

Mr. OWENS is acting in Washington. Mr. BROUGHAM in Baltimore. Mr. JEFFERSON in New-Orleans. The two WESTERN sisters are playing in opposition theatres in Philadelphia.

HELLER, the witty wizard who amused New-Yorkers with his clever sleight of hand performances some seasons ago, is now in California. His *début* in San Francisco produced him $1,690 in gold.

Mr. BANDMANN has added *Claude Melnotte* to his *repertoire* of broken English parts, and has played it in Mobile.

The Southern Relief Fund Again.

The letters addressed to the Ladies' Southern Relief Association by Southern ladies and Southern clergymen, both Protestant and Catholic, which have been collected and published by the Association, reveal a destitution which is positively heartrending; and yet the Assistant Treasurer's statement shows a subscription of not more than $19 427 95 up to the 4th of this month of march! What can be the cause of this apathy on the part of our citizens? To say it is vindictiveness would be a gross libel on the community. If such a feeling exist at all, it is confined to the breasts of so few among us that it will not suffice to account for the apparent insensibility of the public to the sufferings of our brethren. Binghams are more numerous and more influential than Butlers in New-York. Yet, though the Ladies' Association have been laboring most zealously in the good cause, and have done a vast deal to introduce it widely and emphatically to public notice, contributions have hitherto come in so slowly that the Press is repeatedly constrained to urge our fellow-citizens not only to greater but speedier liberality. "He twice gives who quickly gives." On the 4th of March only $254 75 remained in the Treasurer's hands, and still the cry of distress is unabated. Indeed, how could it be otherwise when the small sum of $12,000 is all that the Association has been able to send to the myriads of starving? Other efforts, we know are making; yet these efforts also have been unattended with any adequate success. Of all claims, however, what one is so powerful as that of women and children? Men can usually help themselves or turn to other men for help. But when women and children are in misery, and must be relieved, no almoners are so suitable or so likely to be efficient as the women and the clergy. Hundreds of delicate women will apply to them who would shrink from an application to a Military Commander; and the clergy in particular are the persons most likely to know and find out in every locality the really deserving objects of relief. When the project of aiding the suffering South was first started, more than one of our journals expressed, not so much the hope, as the certainty, that one million of dollars would be raised at once. Here is the end of March with its pitiful nineteen thousand! What more may have been subscribed within these last three weeks we cannot tell, but it is very certain that all the schemes together that have been started do not bring us within telescopic sight of the anticipated million. We fear that no smaller sum will do; New-York will never miss it; and we may rest assured that bread so cast on the waters of brotherly kindness will return after not many days.

The New Club House of the Union League Club.

At a meeting of the Union League Club last evening, the project for building a new club House, which has been agitated for some weeks past, assumed a tangible shape. A committee of nine, of which Mr. ALEXANDER T. STEWART was the Chairman, to whom the subject had been referred at a previous meeting, reported in favor of raising $500,000 for that purpose by a loan, and Mr. STEWART, in some forcible and pertinent remarks, urged the necessity of perpetuating the Club, and expressed the utmost confidence that the members would contribute the required fund by their individual subscriptions. The report presented by him comprised an elaborate scheme for carrying into execution the project, and at the close of the meeting the subscription books were opened. The amount subscribed was large, considering the somewhat informal character of the meeting, and there is every prospect that the full sum will eventually be obtained.

An interesting feature of this meeting was the presentation to the Club, through Rev. Mr. CONWAY, Chaplain of the Seventh Regiment, Corps d'Afrique, of the stand of colors originally presented to it by members of the Club. Mr. CONWAY prefaced his gift by some eloquent remarks, in which he testified to the courage, endurance and discipline of the colored troops with whom he had been associated. On motion of CHARLES P. KIRKLAND, Esq., the thanks of the Club were tendered to Mr. CONWAY for the colors presented by him, and for the accompanying remarks.

Fire in Broad-street.

A fire occurred at about 6 o'clock last evening upon the second floor of the five-story building, No. 76 Broad-street. The firemen were soon on hand, and succeeded, after most energetic efforts, in subduing the flames. The first floor was occupied by J. WHITE & DOUGLAS, produce dealers, who estimate their loss at about $3,000; nothing known of insurance. Second floor, occupied by E. KENT & CO., A. H. SOLOMON, MUNN & Co. and LOGAN & PRESTON, produce brokers. Damage very small. Probably uninsured. Third floor, W. T. GRIFFIN, storage. Loss trifling. Insurance not ascertained. Fourth floor, W. WELLINGTON & COX, whisky dealers. Loss trifling. Insurance unknown. Fifth floor, W. RYKMAN, storage. Damage slight. Insurance not ascertained. The building is owned by T. B. CODDINGTON. Loss very trifling. Thought to be fully insured.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

THE JOLLY CROWS SOCIABLE.—The Club bearing this title had their usual reunion last evening, at DE GARMO'S Academy. The gathering, brilliant as it was, was not intended to rival the larger carnivals at the Academy of Music. But under the judicious management, and directed by the excellent taste, of Messrs. HASHAGEN and MELVILLE, the ball was an eminent success. The decorations of the room fully met every artistic requirement, and the invited guests most thoroughly appreciated and applauded the tasteful, liberal, and hearty entertainment, provided for them.

THE NEW-YORK EVENING HIGH SCHOOL—COMPLIMENTARY PRESENTATION.—The Evening High School, Thirteenth-street, closed its first session of twenty weeks on Wednesday evening last. At the close of the proceedings a number of resolutions complimentary to the Principal—Prof. THOMAS HUNTER, were adopted by the students and presented to that gentleman.

THE USURY LAWS.—Last evening Ex-Mayor OPDYKE read a paper on the "Evils of the Usury Laws and the Benefits to be Derived by their Abolition," before the Section on Sociology of the New-York Association for the Advancement of Science and Art

BROOKLYN NEWS.

ALLEGED HOMICIDE AND GRAND LARCENY—ARRESTS AND DISCHARGES.—PATRICK CAVANAGH was arraigned before Justice CORNWELL, yesterday, on the charge of homicide, in having, as alleged, struck a young man named ROBERT THOMPSON on the head with a hatchet, on the evening of the 18th inst., from the effects of which he died. The evidence of the father and mother, and the attending physician, DR. JAMES L. FARLEY, completely disproved the charge. It appears that THOMPSON had been participating in the celebration of St. Patrick's Day. He came to his home in Greene-avenue, near Ryerson-street, about 4 o'clock P. M., when he went to a stable for some straw. In passing CAVANAGH's house he heard him (CAVANAGH) and wife quarreling. Returning home, he related the circumstances to his mother, ate a hearty supper, and went to bed. He did not complain of any assault. During the night he was taken violently ill, and became delirious, and on one occasion while in this state he made the assertion that while looking in at CAVANAGH's door, he was struck on the head with a hatchet. He lingered until the following Sunday, when he died. An inquest was held by Coroner SMITH, and a verdict of death from inflammation of the brain, superinduced by a severe cold, was rendered by the jury. Some of the neighbors, laboring under the impression that the whole affair had been whitewashed over, informed the Police and CAVANAGH was arrested. The evidence before the Justice further proved that there were no external injuries about the head or body of deceased; in fact, nothing whatever to show that he had been assaulted. After the examination of Mr. and Mrs. THOMPSON and Dr. FARLEY, the case was dismissed and Mr. CAVANAGH was honorably discharged.... JOHN LEONARD, of No. 125 Mercer-street, New-York, who was arrested some days since on the charge of having, on the 8th day of July, 1865, induced Mrs. JOHN O'REILLY, residing in Hicks near State-street, to go to New-York under pretence that her husband had met with an accident, and then taking advantage of her absence, stealing $4,700 from a trunk in one of the apartments, was brought before Justice BUCKLEY yesterday afternoon. Mrs. and Miss O'REILLY were examined, but failed to identify LEONARD as the man, and the Justice promptly dismissed the case. LEONARD was honorably discharged.

MINOR ITEMS.—A fine Gothic spire is to be erected on the church edifice of the Holy Trinity, corner of Clinton and Montague streets. About twenty men were yesterday employed at the work. The height of the tower at the main entrance is now about 90 feet, and when the spire is finished the total height will be 275 feet...The congregation and vestry of St. Ann's Protestant Episcopal Church are, it is understood, about to extend a call to Rev. Dr. JOHN HETHERINGTON DRUMM, of Bristol, Penn., to the Rectorship, in place of Rev. Mr. MILL, who, it is stated, will shortly retire...The residents of Cumberland-street, opposite Fort Greene, have petitioned the Common Council to grade and pave that portion of the street between Myrtle and DeKalb avenues, with the Nicholson (wooden) pavement...A building to be used as the Brooklyn Post-office, is in process of erection in Washington-street, near Myrtle-avenue. It is to be completed and ready for occupation on the 1st of May...OWEN MAHON, 28 years of age, born in Ireland, and saloon keeper by occupation, was arrested on Wednesday on the charge of being implicated in the riot on St. Patrick's Day. He was taken to New-York for examination....The Brooklyn Plasterers' Union elected the following officers for the ensuing year at a recent meeting: President, P. J. Walsh; Vice-President, Wm. H. Hodges; Recording Secretary, James Hart; Financial Secretary, Andrew Kane; Corresponding Secretary, Edward Gallagher; Treasurer, Hugh Barr; Trustees, Edward Gallagher, James Youme and Michael Pugh. The sum of $300 was contributed from the funds of the Union in aid of the plasterers' of Philadelphia who are now on a strike.... Remsen's Island, located near Red Hook Point, and containing an area equal to about 100 city lots, was sold at auction yesterday for $26,200. The island is visible only at low water, being completely submerged at high tide....The stable of JOSEPH B. BENNING, No. 289 Plymouth-street, was broken into by thieves on the night of the 26th inst., and a horse and set of harness, valued at $150, stolen therefrom ....THOMAS HALES, residing at No. 286 Monroe-street, New-York, was seriously injured on Wednesday evening by being thrown from the platform of a Coney Island car, while turning a curve corner of Jay and York streets....Mr. FRANCIS VAN DYCK, residing on the corner of Myrtle and Yates avenues, was robbed on Wednesday night of a choice lot of pigeons, valued at $105.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION—ANNUAL MEETING.—The Mercantile Library Association held its annual meeting, at the rooms in the Athenæum Building, last evening, FRANKLIN WOODRUFF, Esq., President, in the chair. The principal business was the hearing of the reports of the Treasurer and Librarian. The Treasurer's report showed that the receipts during the year, with the balance at its commencement, were $9,609 87, and the disbursements $9,277 38, leaving a balance at present of $332 43. The Librarian's report told of an increase of 800 volumes during the year. The number of volumes in the library to the credit of the Carey fund is 467. The membership stands as follows: Members paying $3 per year, 2,310; life members, ($100,) 217; life members, ($50,) 59; permanent members, 198; honorary members, 10, Total members, 2,794. Increase during year, 273. The income from the lectures under the auspices of the Society during the last season was $1,449 90. The collections from the new-building March 1, 1867, amounted to $85,000, of which $23,753 37 was expended for the purchase of four lots for the new building on Montague-street, $1,293 51 in expenses for the new buildings. During the year $4,773 were received for interest on investments, and $700 were received for thirty-two shares of the Athenæum stock. The estimates for the new buildings amount to $170,000, and the proposition is to raise by contributions toward the building fund $40,000 more. The new buildings are to cover three lots, the remaining one to be a site for an office building, to conform in general style to the main building. The cost of the main building is estimated at $125,000, of which $100,000 have already been secured. The promise is that the new structure will be ready May 1, 1868.

THE FITZPATRICK MURDER—FURTHER CIRCUMSTANTIAL EVIDENCE AGAINST THE PRISONERS EPHRAIM AND LENTZ.—Coroner SMITH and jury reassembled at Fireman's Hall, Fourth-street, Eastern District, yesterday forenoon, and took a large amount of testimony bearing upon the murder of JOHN FITZPATRICK, which occurred between 9 and 10 o'clock on Monday night, the 18th inst. A crowd of citizens assembled at the hall during the inquest, and watched the proceedings with great apparent interest. The prisoners, MURRAY EPHRAIM and JOHN LENTZ, were present while the evidence against them was taken, and they exhibited considerable anxiety, looking careworn and nervous. They are both young men of respectable appearance. LENTZ looks particularly amiable, but his companion's face is somewhat suggestive of ungovernable passion. The testimony taken yesterday showed pretty clearly that the prisoners had been with the murdered man a very short time previous to the hour when he was found by Officer GILDERSLEAVE with the life-blood flowing from a mortal wound in his neck, but no testimony of a positive character has yet been obtained. Several material witnesses having failed to appear yesterday, Coroner SMITH again adjourned the inquest until 10 o'clock on Monday next, and the prisoners were remanded.

ARRIVAL OF THE UNITED STATES SUPPLY STEAMER NEWBERN.—The United States supply steamer *Newbern* arrived at the Navy-yard on the 28th inst. from the Gulf Squadron, *via* Key West, Fla., and Port Royal, S. C. She brings north a number of officers as passengers, and men for discharge; among them the crew of the United States steamer *Daffodil*, recently sold by the Government at Savannah, Ga. The *Newbern* experienced during her passage north off Key West a succession of northerly gales, compelling her to make a harbor at Charleston, S. C., where she found the United States steamer *Memphis* and United States revenue-cutter *Hugh McCullough*, in convoy of the steamers *Harriet Lane* and *Pelican*, (they having been delivered by the Spanish authorities to the United States Government at Havana.) Left Charleston on the 22d inst., at daylight. About 12 o'clock M. the same day, in lat. 33° N., lon. 78° 56', passed large numbers of new water-pails, painted green and blue. Several packages were picked up, but no marks could be found. The weather again became so severe, on the 23d inst., as to compel the *Newbern* to make a lee for forty-eight hours under Cape Lookout.

The "Irrepressible."

GENTS: On Monday last, the machine I purchased of you got thrown from a wagon—bottom up. I thought then, I should see a Willcox & Gibbs Machine "out of order." Well, the "table" was shattered, but the "*Irrepressible*" (the machine itself) was all right yet! Enough of the table being left to apply the power, it went right to work and performed as well as ever. Please send me a new table-top. GEO. W. LEACH, Binghamton, March 7, 1867.—*Advertisement.*

"Boys"

will find a large stock of first class clothing at low prices at ABBATT & MOORE'S, No. 507 Broadway.

Custom department for men and boys complete.—*Advertisement.*

NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office in wrappers ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS. In addition to the latest general intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number the fullest Washington news. European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, specially prepared for the TIMES by a practical agriculturist; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "SEMI-WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

TERMS.—THREE DOLLARS per annum. Two copies, one year, $5.

What Instruments do the Bottles Containing counterfeits of PHALON'S NIGHT-BLOOMING CEREUS remind you of? Bass viols, of course.

Why are the imitations of PHALON'S NIGHT-BLOOMING CEREUS like prisoners in the Penitentiary? Because they find no encouragement in their cells (sells.)

Special Notice.

Particular attention is requested to our extensive variety of patterns of solid silver FORKS, SPOONS and KNIVES, at prices which will repay the examination of the closest buyers.

STARR & MARCUS, No. 22 John-st., New-York.

Mott's Chemical Pomade Restores Gray Hair, and is decidedly the best hairdressing used. Sold by RUSHTON, No. 10 Astor House, and by all druggists.

At Everdell's Card Depot, 302 Broadway—The new Wedding and Crystal Visiting Cards.

Christadoro's Hair Dye is universally acknowledged as the best extant. Factory 6 Astor House.

Sights of Painful Watching with poor, sick, crying children can be avoided by the use of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It relieves the little sufferer from pain, cures wind colic, regulates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and during the process of teething it is invaluable. Perfectly safe in all cases, as millions of mothers can testify.

Be sure and call for

"MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP."

Having the *fac simile* of "CURTIS & PERKINS" on the outside wrapper. All others are base imitations.

Pipes

and smokers' articles of all kinds. The largest assortment in the United States at

OSCAR H. LEAR'S,

No. 60 Maiden-lane and No. 21 Liberty-st.

WHOLESALE ONLY.

Approvals from New-York City.

In support of the high remarks of approbation which characterize HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT BEVERAGE as really the only preventive, regulating and restorative Tonic of the age, as the surest, safest and most harmless remedy, we quote a few of those cured by its use, selected from many in this City: Mr. C. P. Wagner, No. 237 9th-av., weakness of digestion; Mr. H. Moller, No. 6 West 20th-st., dyspepsia; Mr. M. W. Fredenburgh, No. 33 London-terrace, foul state of stomach; Mrs. Zettler, No. 168 East 12th-st., bodily weakness; Mrs. Nordeman, No. 157 Henry-st., obstinate catarrh; Bogumil Dawison, Belvidere House, hoarseness; R. S. Lewis, No. 4 Beekman-st., affections of the bronchial tubes; Mrs. Caroline Schade, No. 105 Ludlow-st., INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION &c.

HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT DEPOT FOR AMERICA, No. 542 Broadway, opposite Barnum's.

One dozen and upward delivered to any part of the City and suburbs free of charge.

Price $6 per dozen.

For sale at the principal druggists and family grocers.

Sterling Silverware.

A full assortment of all kinds at very attractive prices. Special attention is requested to the *variety, quality* and *price* of our solid spoons and forks.

HOWARD & CO., No. 619 Broadway, New-York.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Waters' Piano-Fortes,

Grand, Square and Upright. Melodeons, Parlor, Church and Cabinet Organs. The best manufactured. To let, and rent applied if purchased. Monthly installments received. Warerooms No. 481 Broadway, New-York. HORACE WATERS & CO.

The Idaho Patent Hat for ladies and misses, unequaled in the world for elegance, delicacy of tint, durability and cheapness. Cannot be injured by water. This is the most brilliant novelty ever introduced in fancy fabrics for the promenade. Now ready at GENIN'S, No. 513 Broadway.

Universal popularity awaits the "IDAHO HAT," a most exquisite Spring and Summer fabric for ladies and misses. It is a new patent, and although delicate in appearance, is impervious to water and very durable. Its cheapness is as remarkable as its beauty. GENIN, No. 513 Broadway.

Ladies are Invited to Look at the "Idaho HAT," at GENIN'S, No. 513 Broadway. It is a patented article, equal to any Summer fabric in existence in lightness, delicacy and beauty; superior in its tints to any article of its kind yet invented, and absolutely weather-proof.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

A Large Assortment of Furniture suitable for the cottage or the mansion, at greatly reduced prices. WENTWORTH & SONS, No. 119 Bowery.

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Directions for use with the packages. For sale by grocers and druggists. Depot, No. 17 Burling slip, N. Y.

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REVERSIBLE FEED LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES.

Best family sewing-machine in the world.

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Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine.

"Its seam is less liable to rip than the Lock-Stitch." [*Judge's Report, at the "Grand Trial."*] 508 Broadway.

The Howe Machine Co.'s Lock-stitch Sewing-Machines.—ELIAS HOWE, Jr., (original inventor of Sewing Machine,) President, 699 Broadway, N. Y.

Weed Sewing-Machine—Improved.

Wheel or Drop Feed. Salesroom, No. 613 Broadway.

Wheeler & Wilson's Lock-Stitch Sewing-MACHINE and Button-hole Machine, 625 B'way.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Sewing-machines, No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

MARRIED.

BRUSH—TAPPEN.—On Wednesday, March 27, in the 2d-av. M. E Church, by Rev. John Parker, SILAS A. BRUSH to HARRIET T. TAPPEN.

CONDELL—LEONARD.—On Saturday, March 9, at the Church of St. Martin in the Fields, London, THOS. H. CONDELL, of New-York, to ALICE ELIZABETH, third daughter of James Leonard, Esq., M. R. C. S. E. No cards.

HALLGARTEN—NORDHEIMER.—At Hamburg, Germany, on Thursday, March 14, by the United States Consul, S. T. Williams, Esq., ADOLPH HALLGARTEN, of New-York, to JULIA, daughter of the late Abraham Nordheimer, of Toronto, Canada West.

KINGSLAND—JAUNCEY.—On Thursday, March 28, at the Church of the Holy Trinity, Brooklyn, by Rev. Wm. J. Frost, GEORGE KINGSLAND, of Jersey City, N. J., to ANGELINA BERTHA, youngest daughter of the late James W. Jauncey, of New-York.

SILLIMAN—BENNETT.—On Tuesday evening, March 26, at Trinity Chapel, by Rev. Morgan Dix, D. D., assisted by Rev. Prof. George F. Seymour, CHARLES A. SILLIMAN, of New-York, to MARY ROSSITER BENNETT, daughter of the late William S. Rossiter, of Brooklyn, L. I.

SCRUGGS—CHADSEY.—On Wednesday, March 27, in the Macdougal-st. Baptist Church, by Rev. William Reid, Pastor of the Church, assisted by Rev. C. W. Palmer, of Peekskill, WILLIAM R. SCRUGGS, late of Bedford County, Va., to Miss MINNIE T. CHADSEY, eldest daughter of Dr. A. J. Chadsey, of this City.

DIED.

ARCULARIUS.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, March 27, ANDREW M. ARCULARIUS, in the 81st year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services at his late residence, No. 49 St. Mark's-place, on Friday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

BOERUM.—At Baltimore, Md., on Thursday, March 28, MAGDALENE, relict of Abraham Boerum, in the 81st year of her age.

Funeral services by Rev. E. S. Porter, at the Chapel of Christ Church, on Broadway, near Bedford-av., Brooklyn, E. D., on Saturday, 30th inst., at 2 P. M. Relatives and friends of the family are invited, without further notice.

CROWTHER.—On Monday morning, March 25, ELIZABETH M., wife of Richard Crowther, and daughter of the late Henry Andrew, in the 47th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of each are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 32 West 19th-st., on Friday afternoon, the 29th inst., at 3 o'clock, without further invitation. Her remains will be taken to the family vault at Trinity Church for interment.

DEBEVOISE.—On Tuesday, March 26, MARIETTA, wife of George W. Debevoise, and daughter of the late Abel Harker, aged 24 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Friday, at 1 o'clock P. M., from No. 298 West 12th-st.

DRAPER.—In Brooklyn, L. I., on Wednesday, March 27, of pneumonia, Mr. ORRIN H. DRAPER, aged 38 years.

The funeral will take place on Saturday, 30th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 94 Henry-st., Brooklyn, corner of Clark. Relatives and friends are invited to attend without further notice.

☞ Providence, R. I., papers please copy.

DAVIS.—In Redding, Conn., on Wednesday, March 27, of consumption, GEORGE F. DAVIS, aged 30 years.

The funeral will take place on Saturday, 30th inst., at 12 o'clock M.

EARL.—On Thursday, March 28, JOHN M. EARL, in the 83d year of his age.

The funeral will take place at No. 164 West 36th-st., this (Friday) evening at 7½ o'clock.

GIBBS.—On Thursday morning, March 28, in this city, at the residence of her uncle, F. L. Harris, M. D., HELEN ELIZABETH, daughter of Ex-Gov. Gibbs, of Newport, R. I. The remains will be taken to Newport for interment.

HOPSON.—On Wednesday morning, March 27, at Annandale, Dutchess County, N. Y., CAROLINE ALLIS, only daughter of Rev. George and Mary W. Hopson, aged 1 year.

The funeral services will take place at Annandale on Friday at 3 P. M.

HEITKAMP.—On Thursday morning, March 28, at 7½ o'clock, LIZETTA, daughter of Louis and Mary E. Heitkamp, aged 3 years, 6 months and 20 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral from the residence of the parents, No. 146 Carlton-av., Brooklyn, this day at 2½ o'clock P. M.

MARSHALL.—On Thursday morning, March 28, JAMES W., the only son of James and Hannah M. Marshall, aged 22 years and 12 days.

Funeral services on Saturday, 30th inst., at the Warren-st. M. E. Church, near Smith, Brooklyn, at 2 o'clock P. M.

MERLE.—At Greenwich, Conn., on Thursday, March 28, JEAN LOUIS MERLE, son of the late Charles Merle, in the 27th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral from the residence of his mother, No. 87 Carroll-st., Brooklyn, this day, (Friday,) the 29th inst., at 3½ P. M.

MOORE.—At Springfield, Mass., on Sunday, March 24, MARIA H., wife of Charles C. Moore, of this City, and youngest daughter of the late Jonathan L. Coddington.

The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Saturday, the 30th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her mother, No. 238 5th-av., without further invitation.

MOORE.—On Tuesday, March 26, JANE E., eldest daughter of Strong V. and Martha Moore.

Her remains were interred in Greenwood Cemetery.

ROOME.—At Yonkers, on Wednesday, March 27, EVELINE A., wife of W. Henry Roome, and daughter of the late Wm. H. Walton.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, corner of Glenwood and Palisade avs., Yonkers, on Saturday, 30th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. Carriages will be at the depot on arrival of the 12½ o'clock train from New-York.

RADDE.—The remains of the late Charles H. S., son of William and Christina Radde, who died at Kieselkehmen, East Prussia, in July last, having arrived in this City, the funeral will take place on Sunday next, March 31, at 1½ o'clock, from St. Mathew's Church, Walker-st., near Broadway. The friends of the deceased and of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

STUART.—Suddenly, on Wednesday, March 27, MARCIUS SIMONS, son of Alexander and Jane Stuart, aged 8 years, 8 months and 8 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Greenwich Lodge No. 467, F. and A. M., and the members of Rev. Dr. Stryker's Church, 34th-st., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 162 9th-av., this day, (Friday,) the 29th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

SHOEMAKER.—On Third Day, (Tuesday,) 26th inst., BENJAMIN A. SHOEMAKER, of Long Branch, N. J., aged 57 years.

The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from the residence of his son-in-law, Edmund N. Grundy, No. 1,030 Green-st., Philadelphia, on Sixth Day, (Friday,) 29th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

TUBBY.—In Brooklyn, on Fifth Day, (Thursday,) 28th inst., MARY, daughter of Josiah T. and Phebe Anna Tubby, in the 3d year of her age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at the residence of her grandfather, Paul Bunker, No. 21 Lefferts-st., on Seventh Day, (Saturday,) the 30th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

TAYLOR.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, March 28, MATILDA HOWARD, wife of George Carrington Taylor, and eldest daughter of Charles R. Marvin.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services on Sunday, the 31st inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., at the residence of her father, No. 8 Schermerhorn-st.

VAN DYKE.—At Bergen Point, N. J., on Thursday morning, March 28, after a severe illness, LYDIA A., wife of Isaac Van Dyke, aged 30 years and 3 months.

Notice of the funeral hereafter.

WHITE.—On Thursday, March 28, SOPHIA A., wife of Moores M. White, aged 55 years.

Her remains will be taken to Spencer, Mass.

☞ Eastern papers please copy.

WESTERVELT.—At Teaneck, Bergen County, N. J., on Wednesday, March 27, PETER C. WESTERVELT, aged 90 years and 3 months.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, this day, (Friday,) at 1 P. M.

WALSH.—On Wednesday, March 27, EDWARD B., second eldest son of Nicholas and the late Susannah Walsh, in the 18th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and of his brother-in-law, H. McKenna, and of his uncles, George and John Walsh and Peter O'Connor, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 8 6th-av., on Friday morning at 10 o'clock, thence to St. Joseph's Church, where a Requiem Mass will be offered up for the repose of his soul. His remains will be taken to Calvary Cemetery.

OFFICIAL.—[No. 125.]

CORONER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, March 26, 1867.

The body of an unknown man was found at Pier No. 24 North River, between Barclay and Vesey streets, aged about thirty years, stout built, dark brown hair, blue eyes, good teeth, full face, moustache and goatee, about five feet five inches in height, hair on his head recently cut short, scar on forehead directly over right eye, and bruised on the upper part of his nose, most likely from coming in contact with some heavy body while in the water; dressed as follows: no hat, military blue shoddy overcoat, blue cloth vest, striped pants, calf leather boots; found on the person of deceased no papers or anything that would tend to identify him; has apparently been in the water about three weeks.

For further particulars, apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street.

WILLIAM SCHIRMER, Coroner.

A CARD.—MOURNING GOODS OF EVERY DESirable kind, constantly on hand, at JACKSON'S mourning-store, No. 551 Broadway, opposite Tiffany & Co.'s. Prices very reasonable.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY

Of all descriptions, and

STERLING SILVER WARE,

for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway.

EAR-RINGS AND PINS, NEW STYLES,

Carbuncle, Garnet, Etruscan, Sardonyx, Pearl, Jet, Amethyst, Enamel, Cameo, Coral, &c., for sale by G. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

MOURNING JEWELRY.

Out Jet, Onyx, Jet, Rubber and Bog Oak Ear-rings and Pins—Three, Four, Five, Six, Eight to Fifty dollars a set. For sale by G. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway.

FINE GOLD WATCH CHAINS

of all descriptions.

Twenty-five, Thirty and Forty to Three Hundred dollars each. For sale by G. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway.

SLEEVE BUTTONS AND STUDS,

New styles—Two, Three Four, Five and Six to Fifty dollars a set. For sale by G. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway.

PURE GOLD WEDDING RINGS.

For sale by G. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway.

GILT COMBS,

Fans and Opera-Glasses. For sale by G. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway.

AN URGENT APPEAL.

The Home for Fallen Women, in West Houston-st., now in operation for more than a year, has been a complete success, far beyond the expectations of those who have charge of it. A large number of young women and girls who had been led astray have been reclaimed, and restored to their friends or provided with places and employment. The house now occupied has been and is completely filled, and has proved to be altogether too small for the numbers who seek its protection and aid. It is too confined for the health of the numbers of its inmates, inadequate in rooms required for teaching them trades, whereby they may be fitted to honorably support themselves. This last feature gives to the institution one of the most important aids in the work of reform. These all combine to make a change exceedingly desirable. An opportunity just now offers for the purchase of premises which will afford greatly enlarged accommodations. The managers, feeling the urgent necessity and importance of a change, take this method to appeal for funds to secure it. The purchase cannot be effected unless a generous public, sympathizing in this important and hitherto neglected work of benevolence, will render immediate aid. About $30,000 are needed to complete the purchase. Those who may read this appeal are earnestly requested to send their donations, large or small, to either of the undersigned managers, while those who are blessed with wealth are entreated to contribute largely to forward a charity of such pressing necessity to the welfare of individuals and society.

A. R. WETMORE, No. 81 Vesey-st.
REV. E. D. G. PRIME, 37 Park-row, *Observer* Office.
R. N. HAVENS, No. 15 Nassau-st.
STEPHEN CUTTER, No. 128 East 12th-st.
M. ALLISON, No. 307 Bleecker-st.
H. K. BULL, No. 177 Water-st.
R. L. MURRAY, No. 35 Broadway.
WALTER EDWARDS, No. 49 William-st.
J. W. HAYES, No. 40 Wall-st.
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CALORIC PRESSED RYE COFFEE.

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The first introduced and used in this market.
The first to meet the approbation of physicians.
The first to receive encomiums from the journals.
Which has over 5,000 testimonials.
Diploma awarded by the American Institute.

J. P. LYON, Wholesale Depot,
No. 148 Chatham-st., New-York.

FRIENDS OF EDUCATION.

An adjourned meeting of friends of improvement in female education, and the establishment of an institution therefor in this City, will be held at Cooper Institute (in rooms of the Association for the Advancement of Science and Art) THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock. Citizens are invited to attend.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Great Britain and the Continent, via Southampton and Hamburg, per steamer HAMMONIA; for Ireland, via Queenstown, per steamer CITY OF WASHINGTON, and for France, via Brest and Havre, per steamer GUIDING STAR, will close at this office on SATURDAY, March 30, at 10:30 A. M., and at the up-town offices as follows: Stations A and B, 8:05 A. M.; Stations C and D, 7:45 A. M.; Stations E and F, 7:30 A. M.; Station G, 7:25 A. M. JAMES KELLY, P. M.

CATARRH, BRONCHITIS, THE ONLY CURE.—Not one case has ever been cured by any other remedy. Certificates have been fabricated. WM. R. PRINCE, Flushing, N. Y., offers the only positive cure, extracted from plants, and will prove its success. Explanatory Circular one stamp.

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OLD EYES MADE NEW

easily, without doctor or medicine. Sent post-paid on receipt of 10 cents.

Address Dr. E. B. FOOTE, 1,130 Broadway, New-York.

CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION FOR the married. Sent, in sealed envelope, on receipt of 10 cents.

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Liberal discount to the trade.

The foregoing were first published in this country in LITTELL'S LIVING AGE, a magazine issued once a week, and containing the best Stories, Reviews, Criticisms, Poetry, Scientific, Biographical, Political and other articles, gathered from the entire body of foreign periodical literature. Sent, postage prepaid, for $8 per annum.

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NOW READY.

Emerson's Internal Revenue Guide, containing all the Internal Revenue Laws, including that of March 2, 1867, with schedules of special taxes and exemptions, full directions for the assessment of the income tax and all important rulings and decisions of the Internal Revenue Department.

Over 400 pages octavo; paper, $1; cloth, $1 25.

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COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,

And execute orders for purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

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SOUTHERN MINNESOTA R. R. CO.

Amply secured by land grant and completed road.
Interest 7 per cent., payable half-yearly in New-York.
A limited amount of bonds will be sold on very favorable terms.
Full particulars furnished by
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Stocks and Bonds wanted by
GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 46 Pine-st.,
Dealer in Telegraph, Express and Miscellaneous Securities.

1866.
OFFICE OF THE
SUN MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY
INSURANCE BUILDINGS,
No. 49 WALL-ST.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 30, 1867.

The following statement of the affairs of this Company is published in conformity with the requirements of the 10th section of the act of its incorporation:

Premiums on unexpired risks, Dec. 31, 1865		$640,311 00
Premiums received during the year to Dec. 31, 1866:		
On Marine Risks	$2,383,246 07	
On Inland Risks	212,103 14	2,595,349 21
Total		$3,235,660 92
The amount of earned Premiums during the year, less return premiums, was		2,120,322 30
Losses paid during the year:		
On Marine Risks	$2,382,018 81	
On Inland Risks	205,749 99	
Expenses and Reinsurance	278,638 34	
Total		$2,866,407 14

The assets of the Company on the 31st December, 1866, were as follows, viz.:

Real Estate and Bonds and Mortgages	$410,650 00
United States Stocks, Loans on Stocks, Accrued Interest on Bonds and Mortgages and Loans, Rents of Real Estate, Salvage, &c	425,548 42
Cash	91,778 04
Bills Receivable	943,564 68
Premium Accounts not yet collected	84,245 25
Scrip of sundry Mutual Insurance Companies	3,103 0
Total	$1,988,889 39

The foregoing statement has been made to conform strictly to the requirements of the Company's charter.

The receipts and expenditures of the Company for the year ending 31st December, 1866, have been as follows:

Expenditures for Marine Losses, Return Premiums, Expenses, &c		$3,506,069 14
Receipts from Earned Premiums, Profits on Gold, &c		2,575,462 26
Excess of expenditures over receipts		$930,606 88
The Company were liable at the end of the year for Unpaid Losses, Return Premiums, Commissions, &c., estimated at	$648,611 43	
Less to be received for advance in value of Real Estate, Stocks, &c., and for sundry Salvage, Reinsurance and other claims due the Company, estimated at	413,426 36	235,185 07
Deficiency		$1,165,791 95
Amount of outstanding Scrip called in and canceled		$1,161,820 00

In view of the above result, the Board of Trustees have this day ordered that the outstanding Scrip or Certificates of Profits heretofore issued by the Company be reduced their entire amount, and the Certificates issued therefor called in and canceled.

Holders of Certificates not heretofore redeemed are hereby notified of the action of the Board, and are requested to surrender such certificates at the office of the Company for cancelation.

The Board of Trustees also resolved that a subscription of FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS of notes in advance of premiums be taken up, in addition to the cash capital of FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS already subscribed, and not included in the above assets.

No fire risks, disconnected from marine, have been taken by the Company.

The Company, on the 31st December, 1866, held assets as above, valued at	$1,988,889 39
The total of all ascertained and estimated liabilities on that day were, (exclusive of the amount of premiums on outstanding risks, $636,703 75	1,356,157 59
	$632,731 80
Cash capital subscribed and all paid in	500,000 00
Making amount of assets remaining with the Company, (exclusive of the proposed subscription of notes in advance of premiums,)	$1,132,731 80

By order of the Board,
ISAAC H. WALKER, Secretary.

TRUSTEES

MOSES H. GRINNELL,
ROSWELL SPRAGUE,
JOHN CHADWICK,
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GEO. L. KINGSLAND,
JAMES M. CAMPBELL.

MOSES H. GRINNELL, President.
EDWARD R. ANTHONY, Vice-President.
ISAAC R. WALKER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 84 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 4, 1867.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BONDS.—Notice is hereby given that we have this day designated by lot 19 bonds, numbered as follows: 294, 583, 62, 430, 42, 573, 81, 244, 443, 234, 24, 78, 158, 524, 144, 207, 568, 80 and 258, of $1,000 each, for redemption.

According to the terms of the mortgage, interest thereon will cease May 1, 1867.

The undersigned are ready to pay them, with interest, so far as accrued, on presentation and surrender.

S. J. TILDEN, No. 12 Wall-st.
L. H. MEYER, No. 48 Exchange-place.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, CHICAGO, Ill., March 5, 1867.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stock and bondholders of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company, for the election of Directors, will be held at the office of the Company, in Chicago, Ill., on MONDAY April 1, 1867. The transfer-books will close on the 20th inst., and reopen on the 2d of April next.
W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, TONTINE BUILDINGS, NO. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, March 16, 1867.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN Directors of the Panama Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st., Tontine Buildings, on MONDAY, the 1st of April next. The polls will open at 12 o'clock M., and continue open until 2 P. M.
JOSEPH F. JOY, Secretary.

THE WILMINGTON AND MANCHESTER RAILROAD COMPANY of North Carolina has placed to the credit of its Second Preferred Convertible First Mortgage Bondholders, at Messrs. M. K. Jesup & Co.'s, No. 84 Broadway, New-York, the interest due April 1, 1867, less Government tax. Holders of Coupons will please call and collect the same.
HENRY M. DRANE, President.
WILMINGTON, N. C., March 25, 1867.

OFFICE OF THE GLOBE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, CORNER GREENWICH AND FULTON STS., NEW-YORK, March 22, 1867.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of the Globe Fire Insurance Company will be held at the office of the Company on TUESDAY, the 9th day of April, 1867. Polls open from 12 o'clock M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
ALFRED A. REEVES, Secretary.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY CO., NO. 57 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, March 27, 1867.

COUPONS DUE APRIL 1, 1867, FROM this Company's Seven per Cent. EQUIPMENT BONDS will be paid on and after that day, on presentation at this office. A. L. PRITCHARD, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK AND WASHOE MINING COMPANY.—The annual meeting for choice of officers and transaction of other business will be held at the office of the Company on WEDNESDAY, April 3, at 12 o'clock. JOHN J. OSBORN, Secretary.

$50,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND Mortgage on New-Jersey property, in sums to suit. Apply to JOHNSON, MILLER & HALL, No. 25 Nassau-st.

FINANCIAL.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

OF FIRST DIVISION
Saint Paul and Pacific Railroad Company of Minnesota.
7 PER CENT., FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.

The subscribers offer for sale a limited amount of the First Mortgage Bonds of the above road, at the very low price of 80c. upon the dollar; their bonds are but $10,000 per mile, (being less than the cost of the iron,) and are a mortgage upon the road and its equipments. The Company have a land grant of 6,400 acres per mile, among the choicest farming land of the State.

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COR. NASSAU AND PINE-STS.,
Opposite United States Treasury, New-York.

Fisk & Hatch

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
No. 5 Nassau-street,

BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES:
U. S. SIX PER CENT. BONDS of 1881.
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
U. S. SEVEN-THIRTY TREASURY NOTES,
U. S. TEN-FORTY BONDS,
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
U. S. COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
U. S. THIRTY-YEAR BONDS, Pacific R. R. issues,
Central Pacific Railroad State Aid Bonds,
and other desirable Securities.

Also, receive deposits and make collections on favorable terms.

$23,000,000.
PENNSYLVANIA STATE LOAN.

Bids for the above loan will be opened on April 1.

We will include in the bid of our Philadelphia house the proposals of other parties, either at fixed limits or to be included in our award.

Such proposals should be sent to us on or before the 30th inst. JAY COOKE & CO.
NEW-YORK, March 22, 1867.

GREENLEAF, NORRIS & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 6 NEW-ST.,
Stock Exchange Building,
NEW-YORK.
A. W. GREENLEAF, BENSON VAN VLIET,
JOHN S. NORRIS, M. F. HAZEN.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS
FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY
AND ABROAD

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS,
AND
NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

Issue circular letters of credit to travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c. Also commercial credits.

BUDGE, SCHIFF & CO.,
NO. 55 EXCHANGE-PLACE.

Brokers in U. S. Government Securities, Gold Stocks and Foreign Exchange; are prepared to buy U. S. Gold Coupons for May for Gold and Currency at liberal rates.

MERCHANTS' UNION EXPRESS STOCK
FOR SALE
IN LOTS TO SUIT.
17 AND 25 PER CENT. PAID IN.
ALSO,
New-York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Companies' stock.
Apply to
GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 46 Pine-st.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY.

The interest due on the Mortgage Bonds of this Company April 1, 1867, will be paid on and after that date, at the office of the Company, or at the National Bank of the Republic, corner of Wall-st. and Broadway.
W. BEMENT, Treasurer.
NEW-YORK, March 27, 1867.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE LOAN.

PROPOSALS FOR A LOAN OF $23,000,000.

An Act to create a loan for the redemption of the overdue bonds of the Commonwealth.

Whereas, The bonds of the Commonwealth, and certain certificates of indebtedness, amounting to twenty-three millions of dollars, have been over-due and unpaid for some time past; and,

Whereas, It is desirable that the same should be paid, and withdrawn from the market: therefore.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* That the Governor, Auditor-General and State Treasurer be, and are hereby authorized and empowered to borrow, on the faith of the Commonwealth, in such amounts and with such notice (not less than forty days) as they may deem most expedient for the interest of the State, twenty-three millions of dollars, and issue certificates of loan or bonds of the Commonwealth for the same, bearing interest at a rate not exceeding six per centum per annum, payable semi-annually, on the first of February and first of August, in the City of Philadelphia; which certificates of loan or bonds shall not be subject to any taxation whatever, for State, municipal or local purposes, and shall be payable as follows, namely: Five millions of dollars payable at any time after five years, and within ten years; eight millions of dollars payable at any time after ten years, and within fifteen years, and ten millions of dollars at any time after fifteen years, and within twenty-five years; and shall be signed by the Governor and State Treasurer, and countersigned by the Auditor-General, and registered in the books of the Auditor-General, and to be transferable on the books of the Commonwealth, at the Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank of Philadelphia: the proceeds of the whole of which loan, including premiums, et cetera, received on the same, shall be applied to the payment of the bonds and certificates of indebtedness of the Commonwealth.

SEC. 2. The bids for the said loan shall be opened in the presence of the Governor, Auditor-General and State Treasurer and awarded to the highest bidder. Provided, that no certificate hereby authorized to be issued shall be negotiated for less than its par value.

SEC. 3. The bonds of the State and certificates of indebtedness, now over due, shall be receivable in payment of the said loan, under such regulations as the Governor, Auditor-General and State Treasurer may prescribe; and every bidder for the loan now authorized to be issued shall state in his bid whether the same is payable in cash or in the bonds or certificates of indebtedness of the Commonwealth.

SEC. 4. That all trustees, executors, administrators, guardians, agents, treasurers, committees, or other persons, holding in a fiduciary capacity bonds or certificates of indebtedness of the State, or money, are hereby authorized to bid for the loan hereby authorized to be issued, and to surrender the bonds or certificates of loan held by them at the time of making such bid, and to receive the bonds authorized to be issued by this act.

SEC. 5. Any person or persons standing in the fiduciary capacity stated in the fourth section of this act, who may desire to invest money in their hands for the benefit of the trust, may, without any order of court, invest the same in the bonds authorized to be issued by this act, at a rate of premium not exceeding twenty per centum.

SEC. 6. That from and after the passage of this act all the bonds of this Commonwealth shall be paid off in the order of their maturity.

SEC. 7. That all loans of this Commonwealth, not yet due, shall be exempt from State, municipal or local taxation after the interest due February first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, shall have been paid.

SEC. 8. That all existing laws, or portions thereof, inconsistent herewith, are hereby repealed.

JOHN P. GLASS,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
L. W. HALL,
Speaker of the Senate.

Approved the second day February, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven. JOHN W. GEARY.

In accordance with the provisions of the above act of Assembly, sealed proposals will be received at the office of the State Treasurer, in the City of Harrisburgh, Penn., until 12 o'clock M., on the 1st day of April, A. D. 1867, to be indorsed as follows: "Proposals for Pennsylvania State Loan," Treasury Department, Harrisburgh, Penn., U. S. A.

Bids will be received for $5,000,000, reimbursable in five years and payable in ten years; $8,000,000 reimbursable in ten years and payable in fifteen years; and $10,000,000 reimbursable in fifteen years and payable in twenty-five years. The rate of interest to be either five or six per cent. per annum, which must be explicitly stated in the bid, and the bids most advantageous to the State will be accepted. No bid for less than par will be considered. The bonds will be issued in sums of $50, and such higher sums as desired by the loaners, to be free from State, local and municipal taxes.

The over-due bonds of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania will be received at par in payment of this loan, but bidders must state whether they intend to pay in cash or in the over-due loans aforesaid.

No distinction will be made between bidders paying in cash or over-due loans.

JOHN W. GEARY,
Governor of Pennsylvania.
JOHN F. HARTRANFT,
Auditor-General.
W. H. KEMBLE,
State Treasurer.

N. B.—No newspaper publishing the above, unless authorized, will receive pay.

TRUSTEES OF CREDITORS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI R. R. CO., E. D., OFFICE, NO. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, March 28, 1867.

CERTIFICATE HOLDERS' MEETING.—The plan for merging in a single corporation the measures recently adopted by this meeting, by an issue of full paid stock for certificates, dollar for dollar, and giving the further privileges specified—having been agreed to by the requisite three-fourths in interest as an amendment of the Trust Agreement, the meeting has been dissolved. EDWARD LEARNED,
Chairman Certificate Holders' Meeting.

TRUSTEES OF CREDITORS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI R. R. CO., E. D., OFFICE, NO. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, March 28, 1867.

THE TRANSFER-BOOKS OF THIS TRUST will be reopened on SATURDAY, March 30, at 10 o'clock A. M. ALLAN CAMPBELL, Chairman.

OFFICE OF THE ST. NICHOLAS INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 166 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, March 27, 1867.

ELECTION.—AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company and Inspectors of the next election will be held at this office on TUESDAY, April 9, 1867, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock noon.
By order of the Board.
JOHN J. SEARING, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE BLOCK-HOUSE MINING CO. OF CAPE BRETON, NOVA SCOTIA, NO. 43 PINE-ST. NEW-YORK, March 26, 1867.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR SEVEN DIRECTORS to serve for the ensuing year, will be held on MONDAY, the 8th of April. The poll will be opened at 12 o'clock M., and remain open one hour.
D. B. KEELER, Jr., Secretary.

NO. 53 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Feb. 27, 1867.

PAST DUE COUPONS OF THE FIRST Mortgage 8 per cent. Bonds of the New-Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad Company exchanged for Second Series Mortgage 8 per cent. Bonds of said road, on application at our office.
DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.

BONDHOLDERS MEETING.—HOLDERS of the First Mortgage Bonds of the MILWAUKEE AND PRAIRIE DU CHIEN RAILWAY COMPANY, are requested to meet at the office of H. AMY & CO., No. 21 Nassau-st., on SATURDAY, March 30, at 12 o'clock, M., to consider the question of a change of Trustee for said bondholders, and to take such action thereon as they may deem necessary.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,

NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
BANKERS AND DEALERS
IN
GOVERNMENT STOCKS
AND
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.

ALL CLASSES OF UNITED STATES FUNDS
Credited or Remitted for on Receipt, at Market Rates,
FREE OF ALL COMMISSION CHARGES.

CLOSING PRICES.
NEW-YORK, March 28, 1867.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered '81	108⅝	109	June, 7-30	105⅜	105½
Coupon 1881	108⅝	109	July, 7-30	105⅜	105½
5-20 Regist'd '62	107⅜	107¾	June, C.I.Nt's, '64	118	118¼
5-20 Coupon, '62	109¼	109⅜	July, C.I.Nt's, '64	117⅝	117¾
5-20 Coupon, '64	107½	107⅝	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '64	117	117⅛
5-20 Coupon, '65	108	108⅛	Oct., C.I.Nt's, '64	116	116¼
5-20 " new, '65	107	107¼	Dec., C.I.Nt's, '64	115	115¼
10-40 Registered	97½	97¾	May, C.I.Nt's, '65	112½	112¾
10-40 Coupon	97¾	97⅞	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '65	111½	111¾
Gold	134¼	134⅜	Sept., C.I.Nt's, '65	111	111¼
August, 7-30	106	106⅛	Oct., C.I.Nt's, '65	110¾	111

We are exchanging NEW 5-20 BONDS for the FIRST SERIES of 7.30 TREASURY NOTES, allowing BANKS and BANKERS ⅛ OF ONE PER CENT. COMMISSION on all conversions, the difference of interest adjusted according to Government rule.

The SECOND and THIRD SERIES bought at market rates. VERMILYE & CO., No. 44 WALL-ST.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.

Issue LETTERS OF CREDIT for travelers available in ALL PARTS OF EUROPE.
Nos. 27 and 29 Pine-st., New-York.

ELECTION.
ASTOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
NO. 16 WALL-ST.

An election for thirty Directors and three Inspectors of the next election will be held at the office of this Company, on the 10th day of April next, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock P. M.
JAMES YEREANCE, Secretary.

STUYVESANT INSURANCE COMPANY, OFFICE No. 122 Bowery.

AT AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS, held at this office, on THURSDAY, March 14, the following gentlemen were elected for the ensuing year:

SAMUEL P. PATTERSON,
SAMUEL WILLETS,
ADAM W. SPIES,
C. L. EVERITT,
JAMES KELLY,
DENTON PEARSALL,
CHARLES J. DODGE,
HENRY SHIELDS,
BENJ. W. FLOYD,
C. B. TIMPSON,
JOHN MOLLARD,
AARON HARDMAN,
JESSE A. MARSHALL,
CLARKSON CROLINS,
D. HENNESSY,
A. STEWART BLACK,
WM. LAIMBEER,
TIMOTHY BRENNAN,
SAMUEL WEEKS, JR.,
WALTER ROACH,
WM. M. GILES,
JAMES L. STEWART,
GEORGE CARLISLE,
NELSON SAMMIS,
JOSEPH H. GODWIN.

And the following Inspectors of next election:
EDWARD BROWN, DAVID SEAMAN,
ROBERT R. WILLETS.

And at a meeting of the Directors, held the 14th inst., SAMUEL P. PATTERSON was unanimously reëlected President, and SAMUEL WILLETS unanimously reëlected Vice-President. WM. F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

HEYDRICK BROTHERS' OIL COMPANY.—A meeting of the stockholders of this Company will be held at the Troy House, (a public hotel,) in the City of Troy, N. Y., on the 1th day of April, 1867, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. All stockholders are requested to attend.
By order of the Board of Trustees.
F. P. ALLEN,
Secretary.
TROY, March 25, 1867.

OFFICE OF THE SPRINGFIELD AND DEEP RUN COAL MINING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, No. 77 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS of the Springfield and Deep Run Coal Mining and Manufacturing Company will be held at the office of the Company, as above, on THURSDAY, the 11th day of April next, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year. The poll will be open from 11 o'clock, A. M. to 1 o'clock, P. M.
EDWARD D. WEBB, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ST. LOUIS, JACKSONVILLE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY, JACKSONVILLE, Ill., March 23, 1867.

COUPONS OF THE ST. LOUIS, JACKSONVILLE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, due April 1, 1867, will be paid on and after that date at the office of Messrs. M. K. Jesup & Co., No. 84 Broadway, New-York, free of Government tax. D. B. HOWARD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO R. R. CO., CLEVELAND, Ohio, March 20, 1867.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT this Company will pay at the office of Wells, Fargo & Co., No. 84 Broadway, New-York, the bonds of the Junction Railroad Company, maturing 1st April, 1867, and the accrued interest thereon; and that interest on said bonds will cease on and after said date.
WM. F. STAUNTON, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON R. R. CO., CHICAGO, Ill., March 23, 1867.

COUPONS OF INCOME BONDS OF THE Chicago and Alton Railroad Company, due April 1, 1867, will be paid on and after that date at the office of Messrs. M. K. Jesup & Co., No. 84 Broadway, New-York, less Government tax.
W. M. LARRABEE, Treasurer.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Swift Farm Petroleum and Mining Company will be held at No. 195 West-st., on TUESDAY, April 2, 1867, from 12 to 1 o'clock, for the election of seven Trustees for the ensuing year. By order of
A. A. GADDIS, President.

FOR SALE—CITY RAILROAD STOCKS AND bonds in all the first-class companies; also, other securities paying large dividends, at low rates for investments, by ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Broker and Auctioneer,
No. 43 Pine-st., New-York.

WANTED—NEW-YORK CITY 6 PER CENT. stocks and bonds, Manhattan, Metropolitan and New-York Gas Light Companies stock, by
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Broker and Auctioneer,
No. 43 Pine-st., New-York.

ST. PAUL CITY BONDS, TWENTY YEARS to run; interest seven per cent., payable January and July, in New-York; for sale in small investment lots, by
STOUT, THAYER & CO.,
No. 38 Broad-st.

SAVINGS BANKS.

THIRD AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner of 3d-av. and 26th-st.

Six per cent. interest paid, free from Government tax, on all sums from $1 to $5,000.

All deposits made now will draw interest from the 1st of April.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; and on Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock. SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
RICHARD KELLY, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 283 BOWERY.

Six per cent. interest (free from Government tax) allowed on sums of from $5 to $5,000.

Deposits made on or before April 1 will draw interest from that date.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M., and on Mondays and Wednesdays from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.
ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
CHATHAM-SQUARE, NEW-YORK.
Money deposited on or before April 1 will draw interest from that date.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON SUMS FROM $5 TO $5,000.
HARRISON HALL, President.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION.
No. 96 Warren-st.

Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on all sums entitled thereto, free of Government tax. Open daily from 10 to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Sec'y.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,
No. 10 Cooper Institute, 3d-av.
SIX PER CENT. interest paid (free of Government tax) on all sums from $1 to $5,000.
Deposits made now will draw interest from April 1.
ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
W. J. BARNES, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,
Southwest corner of Bowery and Canal-st.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID ON ALL SUMS FROM FIVE TO FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS.
INTEREST COMMENCES APRIL 1.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.
Nos. 396 and 398 CANAL-ST., corner of Laight.
SIX PER CENT. Interest on $5 to $5,000, free of tax.
Money deposited now bears interest from April 1.
ASSETS, $3,116,434 26.

NORTH RIVER SAVINGS BANK,
Corner of 34th-st. and 8th-av.

Deposits made on or before the 1st of April will draw interest from that date. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed, free of tax. Open daily from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., and MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 6 to 8 o'clock. JOHN HOOPER, President. FREDERICK L. VULTE, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., corner of 14th-st.; SIX PER CENT. INTEREST, free of tax. Deposits made on or before April 1 will draw interest from that date.
THOMAS CHRISTY, President.
R. H. BULL, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE HARTFORD AND NEW-HAVEN R. R. CO., HARTFORD, March 20, 1867.

NOTICE.—A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF Three Dollars, free of Government tax, has been declared on each share of stock standing on the books the 26th day of March inst., by the Board of Directors of the Hartford and New-Haven Railroad Company, payable on MONDAY, April 1, 1867.

Stockholders in New-York will receive their dividend at the Union National Bank.

The transfer books will be closed from the 26th day of March to the 1st of April, both days inclusive.
S. P. CONNER, Secretary.

OFFICE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, March 18, 1867.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. and the United States tax on the same has been declared payable on the 10th day of April next to the shareholders of this Company or their legal representatives, who shall be registered as such at the closing of the transfer books. The transfer books will be closed on the 30th day of March, instant, and opened on the 11th day of April, proximo.
FRANCIS H. TOWS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, TONTINE BUILDINGS, NO. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, March 23, 1867.

FORTIETH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF Directors have this day declared a dividend of SIX PER CENT. OUT OF THE EARNINGS of the road for the THREE MONTHS ending 31st inst., payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives on and after the 5th April next. Transfer books will be closed on the afternoon of the 25th inst. and reopened on the morning of the 7th proximo.
HENRY SMITH, Treasurer.

PERSONAL.

IF THIS SHOULD MEET THE EYE OF JOHN SANDY, who left his lodgings in London, England, on the 27th January last, he is earnestly requested to communicate with WASHINGTON MURRAY, No. 17 Broad-st., New-York, where he will receive information from home.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—IN 21ST-ST., NEAR BROADWAY, a first-class, large and elegant house, on a full lot; price $50,000, including carpets, mirrors, gas fixtures, &c. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

CENTRAL PARK LOTS FOR SALE.

Two lots at the corner of 5th-av. and 65th-st.
ALSO,
Six lots on 66th-st., near 5th-av.
ALSO,
Six lots on 68th-st., between Madison and 4th avs.
ALSO,
Four lots on 67th-st., near Madison-av.
For sale at reasonable prices. Apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FACTORY PROPERTY FOR SALE—Near Chatham-square, consisting of a six-story brick building, basement and sub-cellar, containing shafting, belting, patent steam elevator, and heated throughout with steam; size of factory 48.8 front; 47.8 rear; 78 deep. Also a one-story brick building, tin roof, (adjoining) containing engine, two boilers and shaving room in basement, 24.11 front; 67.7 deep, and a four-story brick building in rear of engine building, 24.8 front; 27 deep; whole front on Pell-st., 73.7, Nos. 20, 22 and 24 Pell-st., N. Y. Title indisputable. Terms easy.

FOR SALE—ON BROADWAY, FRONTING THE City Hall, fronting the City Hall Park, the brown-stone store and lot No. 245 Broadway, first below Murray-st.; 25x100, with L and entrance on Murray-st.; for sale to close an undivided interest. This building can be altered into offices at a small expense, and rented for a large sum. Apply to HENRY HICKS, No. 10 West 14th-st., or HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE FURNISHED—Four-story brown-stone house, high stoop, south side East 25th-st., between Madison-square and 4th-av.; first-class; 25x65; very conveniently arranged; in excellent order and comfortably furnished. For sale or to lease with furniture. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

MURRAY HILL.—FOR SALE, THE FIRST-class four-story brown-stone house No. 273 Lexington-av., between 37th and 38th sts.; a delightful situation; black walnut staircase throughout; first floor finished elegantly in black walnut and rosewood. Apply to the owner, No. 91 Chambers-st., or to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE DWELLING-house and stable, No. 135 East 21st., near 3d-av.; stable on first floor, with room for 7 horses, and extensive carriage room; dwelling-house two stories above the stable; will be let with the house part or separately.
WM. DE FOREST & CO.

FOR SALE—$19,000, WITH FURNITURE, A four-story brick and brown-stone trimmed house, 60 feet deep, lot 100 feet, with all the modern improvements complete, and in the very best order; furniture made to order very lately. Apply to S. P. JACOBS, No. 1 New-st., corner of Wall.

A PRETTY, CONVENIENT, WELL-built and pleasantly situated house in 10th-st; brick, English basement, with light and airy kitchen; basement in stone. Price $15,000; mortgage $9,000; $6,500 at 6 per cent., remainder at 7 per cent. Apply to Mr. THATCHER, No. 23 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—CORNER HOUSE AND LOT ON 5th-av., (Murray Hill,) together with carpets, gas fixtures and mirrors. The lot is of extra size and the location unsurpassed by any on the avenue. For particulars and terms of sale apply to
S. EMBERSON, No. 421 8th-av.

A HANDSOME THREE-STORY AND basement high-stoop house for sale in 113th-st., corner of Lexington-av., with all the modern improvements; French roof; size 25x40x100.5; price $9,000; mortgage $4,000. Apply to WILLIAM FETTRETCH, No. 434 3d-av.

FOR SALE—A SIX YEARS' LEASE OF THE building and premises in 42d-st., between 11th and 12th avs., now occupied as a hay and feed establishment. For further particulars apply to J. C. ANDERSON, No. 3 Pine-st., Room No. 6.

TWO YEARS' LEASE, SECOND-AV., NEAR 20TH-ST., FOR SALE—Three-story brick, 20x40, with 12 foot extension two stories; containing 13 rooms; water and gas. For permits and particulars apply to G. H. BENEDICT & CO., No. 31 Pine-st.

AN ELEGANT 4-STORY BROWN STONE front house, on top of Murray Hill, will be sold much under its real value, as owner wishes to leave the City. Persons in search of a really first-class house will do well to address G. H. B. A., *Tribune* Office.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID HOUSE, (FREE AND clear,) three-story and cellar; rooms 11.9x16 feet; on East 114th-st.; fine location; river view, &c.; $6,500. Also, high-stoop house; nine rooms; on East 115th-st.; $4,500. Apply at Shop No. 113 East 27th-st.

FOR SALE—IN TWENTY-SECOND-ST., NEAR 4th-av., a first-class three-story brick house in perfect order, completely and elegantly furnished; possession at any time; price for house and furniture, $32,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

EAST RIVER BULK-HEAD FOR SALE, near the Pike-st. pier, formerly occupied by the seaman's floating chapel. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

GRAMERCY PARK PROPERTY FOR SALE.—Two first-class brown-stone houses and lots, adjoining; price $40,000 each. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS, THREE-story, high-stoop, brown-stone house, No. 173 West 40th-st., in perfect order. Apply on the premises, from 9 to 11 A. M., and after 4 o'clock P. M.

FOR SALE—A LOT ON THE SOUTHWEST corner of 43d-st. and 2d-av. and street lot adjoining; price $5,500. Apply to THOMAS McPHERSON, No. 477 3d-av.

FOR SALE—A TWO-STORY BASEMENT AND attic frame dwelling, with all improvements, situated on 78th-st., near Madison-av. Apply to THOS. PEARSON, No. 1,338 3d-av.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE TENEMENT PROPerty on Avenue A and 13th-st. Apply to WILLIAM H. NEILSON, No. 70 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—STORE NO. 100 WILLIAM-ST., next door to corner of Platt. Apply to WILLIAM H. NEILSON, No. 70 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—HARLEM—A COTTAGE HOUSE: all modern improvements, pleasant location. Inquire on premises, 119th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

FOR SALE—WITH FURNITURE—A HANDsome brown-stone four-story house on Lexington-av. Apply at CAMPBELL & GALWAY'S, No. 434 4th-av.

FOR SALE—THE FINE FOUR-STORY AND basement brown-stone house, No. 62 West 47th-st.; in perfect order. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPerty, southwest corner of University and Clinton-place. Apply to WILLIAM H. NEILSON, 70 Wall-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

DESIRABLE HOUSE IN BROOKLYN, E. D., FOR SALE.—The dwelling-house No. 31 South 9th-st., Brooklyn, E. D., is offered for sale on favorable terms. The house is brown-stone front, high stoop, 31 feet wide by 70 feet deep, three full stories, brick basement, sub-cellar and a lofty attic. The house is frescoed throughout in the highest style of the art; has water and gas throughout, with all the modern conveniences, and is in every respect a first-class house. The lots on which the house stands are 50 feet by 100 feet; two more lots on rear, running through to South 10th-st., now included in the garden, may be had with the house, if desired. The situation is very desirable, being within three minutes' walk of three ferries to the upper and lower parts of New-York: not more than half an hour from Wall-st., or Union-square, New-York. Will be sold cheap. Apply to WM. WALL'S SONS, No. 220 Front-st., New-York.

FOR SALE IN CLINTON-AV., BROOKLYN.—The substantial frame house on west side of Clinton-av., second house north of Lafayette, 25x36 feet; contains twelve rooms and under cellar, with piazzas both front and rear. This very desirable residence is handsomely elevated, and in the most beautiful part of the avenue. The lots 37.5x225 feet, with the same width of front on Vanderbilt-av., which is the main entrance to Prospect Park, and only ten minutes' walk from it. The house may be seen from 11 to 1 and 4 to 5 P. M. For terms apply to H. DICKINSON, No. 83 Beekman-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—DWELLING AND PREMISES (with good will) of the Brooklyn High School, No. 2 Livingston-st., near Clinton-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.; the owner wishing to retire. Lot 25.9x102 feet; house, brick three-story basement, 25x54 feet and extension; 15 rooms; modern improvements; convenient to South and Wall st. ferries; averages 60 day pupils; has accommodations for a number of boarders; would, with small outlay, make a large and convenient boarding-house; location for either unsurpassed; very desirable also for a literary or other society. Can be seen after 2 o'clock P. M. Price $14,000.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP house, with basement and sub-cellar; front veranda, back piazza, hot and cold water throughout; bath, washtubs, marble washstands, water closets, heater, range, gas and fixtures complete, parlor and hall frescoed, all in perfect order; ten minutes' walk from South Ferry. Price $8,500. Possession immediately. No. 65 Dean-st., Brooklyn. Inquire at No. 63, next door.

AN ELEGANT NEW BROWN-STONE residence, with all modern appointments, on 3d-st., near the new Park, Brooklyn. BRADFORD & RENICK, No. 71 Broadway, Room No. 28.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE, WASHINGTON, March 18, 1867.

ON THE PETITION OF SHERBURNE C. BLODGETT, of Bridgeboro, N. J., praying for the extension of a patent granted to him the 3d day of January, 1854, anti-dated July 5, 1853, for an improvement in Hemming and Cording Umbrella Covers, for seven years from the expiration of said patent, which takes place on the 5th day of July, 1867. It is ordered that the said petition be heard at the Patent Office on Monday the 10th day of June next, at 12 o'clock M.; and all persons are notified to appear and show cause, if any they have, why said petition ought not to be granted. Persons opposing the extension are required to file in the Patent Office their objections, specially set forth in writing, at least twenty days before the day of hearing; all testimony filed by either party, to be used at the said hearing, must be taken and transmitted in accordance with the rules of the office, which will be furnished on application. Depositions and other papers, relied upon as testimony, must be filed in the office twenty days before the day of hearing; the arguments, if any, within ten days after filing the testimony. Ordered, also, that this notice be published in the *Republican* and the *Intelligencer*, Washington, D. C., and the TIMES, New-York, N. Y., once a week for three successive weeks; the first of said publications to be at least sixty days previous to the day of hearing.
T. C. THEAKER,
Commissioner of Patents.

P. S.—Editors of the above papers will please copy, and send their bills to the Patent Office with a paper containing this notice.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE, WASHINGTON, March 7, 1867.

ON THE PETITION OF RALPH J. FALCONER, of Washington, D. C., praying for the extension of a patent granted to him the 7th day of June, 1853, for an improvement in Hose Coupling, for seven years from the expiration of said patent, which takes place on the 7th day of June, 1867, it is ordered that the said petition be heard at the Patent Office, on MONDAY, the 20th day of May next, at 12 o'clock M.; and all persons are notified to appear and show cause, if any they have, why said petition ought not to be granted. Persons opposing the extension are required to file in the Patent Office their objections, specially set forth in writing, at least *twenty* days before the day of hearing; all testimony filed by either party, to be used at the said hearing, must be taken and transmitted in accordance with the rules of the office, which will be furnished on application. Depositions and other papers, relied upon as testimony, must be filed in the office *twenty* days before the day of hearing; the arguments, if any, within *ten* days after filing the testimony. Ordered, also, that this notice be published in the *Republican* and the *Intelligencer*, Washington, D. C., and in the TIMES, New-York, N. Y., once a week for three successive weeks; the first of said publications to be at least sixty days previous to the day of hearing.
T. C. THEAKER, Commissioner of Patents.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, NEW-YORK, COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, March 28, 1867.

NOTICE.—THE COLLECTOR'S AND APPRAISER'S Departments of the Public Store will remove to the new Public Stores, No. 119 Greenwich-street, and No. 24 Trinity-place, on MONDAY, April 1.

Entrance to the Appraiser's Department and Storekeeper's Office, No. 24 Trinity-place.
H. A. SMYTHE, Collector.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE,
A FINE FRUIT FARM.
A MOST ATTRACTIVE LOCATION.

TWO HOURS FROM NEW-YORK, ON CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

75 acres of improved land, dwelling, 1,200 fruit trees, carriage-house, barn, ice-house entirely new; grounds well laid out; 10 acres of lawn. This place is very desirable as a Summer residence, and will make a choice investment, as it will be sold a bargain.
A. C. DUNHAM, No. 162 Broadway.

ASTORIA.—FOR SALE, FURNISHED, A TWO-story house, with garden and stable, located near Hellgate, and commanding an unbroken view of the East River. The house is supplied with all modern conveniences, (gas, hot and cold water, &c., &c.,) and, with furniture, is nearly new. The lot is 104x202, and is stocked with fruit trees, hot-beds, shrubbery, &c. Astoria can now be reached in 30 minutes by steamboat (every hour) from Peck-slip, and by ferry at 92d-st. For particulars address J. T., Post-office Box No. 2,913, or apply to E. MILLS, (store, Fulton-st.,) Astoria.

FOR SALE.

The mansion house, and grounds adjoining, late the residence of Calvin G. Williams, deceased, in Stonington, Conn. The house is 38x45 feet, with an L, two full stories, in good order, and remarkably well built, with barns and other outbuildings, a good fruit garden, well inclosed, and about twelve acres of land adjoining. It is pleasantly situated in sight of the village depot, where four trains for New-York and Boston *via* Shore Line Railroad stop daily. The property will be sold very low. For terms, &c., apply to
HENRY P. HAVEN,
Administrator,
New-London, Conn.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.
REAL ESTATE AGENCY

Houses and lots, farms, country seats, &c., at all points on the line of this road.
A. C. DUNHAM, Jr., Agent, No. 162 Broadway.

ELIZABETH, N. J.

For sale—A desirable family residence, convenient to railroad depot; lot 45x165, and house with nine apartments; gas in; price $7,500; more ground can be obtained if desired. Address H., Box 144 *Times* Office.

HUDSON COUNTY—ON FORDHAM HEIGHTS, only 1¾ miles north of McComb's Dam Bridge, elegant brick house, of superior build and finished in first-class style; has gas and water throughout, with 9 or 10 acres of land, laid out with much taste; fine old forest trees; very extended views of Harlem and Hudson Rivers; large stable and carriage-house, gardener's lodge, gas-house, &c.; all in most perfect order. The above is a very desirable residence for Summer or Winter; price $90,000. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & Co., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—WITHIN ONE HOUR'S RIDE OF the ferry, on the New-York and Erie Railroad, 80 acres of the farm of the subscriber, together, or in plots of from 5 to 10 acres, suitable for building sites; within 10 minutes of the depot; positively free from fever and ague and mosquitoes; neighborhood unsurpassed for health, beauty and convenience; price from $175 to $250 per acre; half can remain on mortgage; business men will find this location unsurpassed. Apply to GEORGE HUGHES & CO., Nos. 198 and 200 Church-st., New-York; or to GEORGE HUGHES, Hohokus, New-Jersey.

A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—Twelve miles from City Hall, in New-Jersey; ten minutes' walk from depot, and near churches, schools and New-York society; frame house, elegant in appearance, and finished in the most perfect manner, having all the modern improvements, excepting gas; grounds comprise three acres, handsomely improved and laid out in lawn, walks, drives and garden; ornamental coach-house and stables. For photographs and plans of house and grounds, apply to A. D. MELLICK, Jr., & BRO., No. 26 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—FINE COUNTRY SEAT AND farm of 54 acres, near Flushing, one mile from depot; dwelling-house modern, very spacious, containing 20 rooms; has furnace and all conveniences; farm-house, two large barns, and other outbuildings; ice-house, filled; abundantly fruited, well watered. Buildings, fences, &c., in perfect order, having been erected by present owner. Farm unusually productive.
PARSONS & WARD, No. 79 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE AND modern country residence, 12 miles from New-York City, on line of railroad and five minutes' walk from the depot, with two acres of land, abundance of fruit and shade trees, large stable and carriage-house; the house contains 12 rooms, including billiard-room and bath-room, (hot and cold water,) and is lighted with gas. For further particulars address Box No. 4,868 New-York Post-office.

FARM FOR SALE IN CLOSTER, BERGEN CO., N. J., on Northern Railroad, one mile from depot, one hour from foot of Cortlandt-st.; 90 acres; 10 acres in wood, 12 acres seeded in rye, the rest under high cultivation; good house, and all outbuildings, with or without stock. One of the best homes in Bergen County. Possession April 1. Price $200 per acre. Inquire on premises of JOHN S. RANDALL, or of his son "RANDALL," shirt manufacturer, No. 522 8th-av., New-York.

FOR SALE—AT FORDHAM, WESTCHESTER County, a first-class country place containing six acres of land, large mansion, with all necessary outbuildings; garden, with a great variety of fruits and flowers, besides a large collection of greenhouse plants, among the finest in the country; situated three miles north of Central Park, opposite the residence of Lewis G. Morris, Esq. Apply to B. H. CAMMANN, No. 31 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT EAST ORANGE, N. J., a gentlemen's residence, furnished, with from two to seven acres, as required. House contains 13 rooms, with modern conveniences, within four minutes' walk of M. & E. R. R. station. Inquire of Dr. GEO. PECK, on the premises, cor. of Main-st. and Maple-av., or of CYRUS PECK, Continental Ins. Co., 102 Broadway, N. Y. Also, eligible building lots and sites for sale in East Orange and Roseville. No money required if improved.

FOR SALE—AT WHITESTONE, L. I., FRONTing on the East River, a large and most attractive farm in the highest state of cultivation, with extensive and valuable improvements. This plot of land, in the hands of a speculator, could be made, by subdividing it, (for which it is admirably adapted) to pay largely on the price at which it will be sold. Terms easy. Apply to HAGGERTY & PHELPS, No. 11 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY SEAT OF FIFTY acres, in the State of Delaware, on the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad, one hour's ride from Philadelphia. The expansive view combines landscape and water scenery, and the shipping on the River Delaware. Photographs of the residence can be seen at the bookstands of the St. Nicholas and Fifth-avenue Hotels, and pamphlets obtained with full particulars and description.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—AT TARRYtown, on the Hudson River, a large and elegantly finished house, with one acre of ground. The house is heated by steam; has gas, hot and cold water through the house, and is in every respect a first-class dwelling, beautifully situated, commanding a full view of the river and surrounding country. For further information apply to J. ROMAINE BROWN, No. 1,279 Broadway.

A DESIRABLE FARM ON LONG ISLAND. 10½ acres rich land, highly cultivated; 2,400 choicest dwarf fruit trees in full bearing, many imported from France; large brick house, large barn, both in good order; admirable place for nursery or market garden; terms very reasonable. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 77 Cedar-st.

AT ELIZABETH, N. J.—THE RESIDENCE of the subscriber on Newark-av., one mile from depot: house, thirteen rooms, every convenience; stable, cow and chicken houses; fine garden, variety of fruit; four and one-third acres of land, high, dry and healthy. Price $22,500. Apply on the premises, or No. 18 New-st., New-York. E. A. SAXTON.

FOR SALE IN JERSEY CITY—A VERY desirable three-story and basement brick house, with modern improvements, No. 166 Grand-st. Apply to A. S. HATCH, No. 5 Nassau-st.; D. E. CULVER, No. 132 Hudson-st., Jersey City, or to the present occupant on the premises. Price $10,000; terms easy; possession any time after April 10.

AT YONKERS.—FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE for City or Brooklyn property to suit, or good stocks in part, a country seat of 1½ acres; all convenience of a City residence; splendid river view, fine garden, fruit of all kinds. Call at house corner of Warburton-av. and Point-st., near Glenwood depot, or on HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—FURNISHED, IN THE VILLAGE of Astoria, a first-class residence, containing all modern improvements, situated on high ground and commanding a fine view of Hell Gate and East River; grounds 150x150; all kinds of fruit trees, stable, hennery, &c., in perfect order. Address GODILLOT, STEVENS & WHITE, No. 4 South William-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—AT BRONXVILLE, WESTCHESter County, about three-quarters of a mile from the Harlem Railroad Station, a cottage and 11 acres of land well improved, with stable, ice-house, laundry, garden, fruit and shade trees, &c., all in excellent order, in a healthy and pleasant locality. Apply to A. B. McDONALD, No. 56 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—AT PEEKSKILL, ON THE HUDson, a genteel, recently built cottage residence of ten rooms; gas and water in the house; large lot; best location in the village; fine view of Hudson River; less than five minutes from depot. For particulars apply to S. R. KNAPP, Esq., Peekskill, or address Lock-box No. 37 B, Washington, D. C.

FOR SALE—IN A VILLAGE ONE HOUR FROM New-York on the Central Railroad, New-Jersey, a house containing seven rooms, with good cistern and cellar; a garden attached with several kinds of fruit; pleasant and healthy location; price $2,500; terms easy. Apply at No. 38 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—AT PLAINFIELD, N. J., A NEAT two story frame house, in perfect order, containing 8 rooms, five minutes' walk from depot; apples, pears and small fruits in abundance; location unobjectionable; price $5,500. Address W. L. GAVITT, Cherry-st., near the railroad.

FOR SALE—ON FRANKLIN-PLACE, FLUSHing, with possession, a very handsome cottage, 38x27; 9 rooms, wide piazza, six full lots, hennery, fruit and shade trees; healthy location; 5 minutes from depot; trains hourly. Apply on the premises or to
S. L. HENDERSON, No. 78 South-st., New-York.

A NICE COUNTRY SEAT IN NEW-JERSEY, worth $20,000, will be sold, a bargain, at private sale, or at auction April 25, if then unsold; 58 acres, large new house, barns, sheds, ice-house and fish-pond. D. M. ELMORE, owner, No. 160 Fulton-st., Bureau of Information.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE AND pleasantly-located place within an hour's ride of the City. House contains ten rooms and grounds well laid out with choice fruit and ornamental trees and shrubbery. For further particulars apply to C. P. FRAME, No. 75 Liberty-st., New-York.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES FOR SALE or to let on the banks of the Hudson, at almost every station on the line of the Hudson River Railroad between this City and Albany. Particulars with S. EMBERSON, No. 421 8th-av.

FOR SALE, OR EXCHANGE, OR TO LET—Furnished or unfurnished, the finest country residence within 10 miles of this City; all improvements, gas, &c. Apply to AARON A. DEGRAW, No. 242 South-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A COUNTRY seat with an acre or two of land; house 38x32, with an 18-foot extension in rear, corner of Van Wyck and Chichester avs., Jamaica, Long Island. Apply to E. W. VAN VOORHIS, Jr., No. 83 Nassau-st., or 129 East 36th-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT AT MOUNT Vernon; house, 24x31, seven rooms; lot, 50x110. Inquire on the premises, Lot No. 504, or of W. HOWLAND, No. 20 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—SPLENDID plantation near Tallahassee, Fla.; good improvements; excellent water; rich soil; fruit abundant; best society. P. C. WRIGHT, No. 62 Broadway, Room No. 18.

AT NYACK—$3,000 WILL BUY A NEAT COTtage with lot, 45 by 180 feet, fronting on two streets, with garden, &c.; terms easy. Apply to HENRY A. MOTT, No. 17 Broad-st., New-York.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE
IN BINGHAMTON, BROOME COUNTY, N. Y.

The country seat of the late Daniel S. Dickinson, Esq., known as the "Orchard," located near the centre of the beautiful and attractive borough of Binghamton, county seat of Broome County, N. Y. Mansion spacious, outbuildings numerous and complete. Quantity of ground about 12 acres. Shaded and fruited suitable for a gentleman's residence, and is, all-in-all, one of the most complete and desirable estates in interior or southwestern New-York. A bargain is offered to a purchaser.

Inquire of
HOMER MORGAN,
No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—OR TO LET FURNISHED—A first-class country seat, at Newburgh, consisting of a large double modern house and 15 acres of land, a large part of which is in fruits. For particulars, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

CHERRY HILL.

For sale at Cherry Hill, N. J., eight miles from New-York, reached by Northern Railroad of New-Jersey and Hackensack Railroad, elegant country residences, neat cottages and eligible building sites, fronting on wide streets and avenues. No red mud. No mosquitos.
HOUSES ERECTED TO ORDER,
and money advanced to parties desiring to build. For photographs, maps and full particulars, apply to
A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO.,
No. 26 Pine-st.

TARRYTOWN, ON THE HUDSON—MUST be sold by April 1—A double house, well built, in good order, has gas, &c., contains 14 rooms; size, 40x30; lot, 60x125; price, $8,500; more land can be had if desired; is within ten minutes' walk of depot; location excellent; rents for $1,000 per annum. Apply to
W. L. WALLACE, No. 111 Front-st.

FOR SALE—COUNTRY SEAT OF 10 ACRES, within 45 minutes of City; brick house, barn and all necessary outbuildings; house has twenty rooms, gas, bath, hot and cold water; on Passaic River, opposite Newark, N. J. Apply to GEO. W. PLATT, No. 20 Maiden-lane.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT, NO. 10 NEWark-st., Hoboken, one block from ferry, three-story, high-stoop, Philadelphia brick, brown-stone trimmings; has fine cellar; all modern improvements; in perfect order. Price, $10,000. Inquire on premises.

FARM FOR SALE—ON LONG ISLAND; 80 acres; $3,500; good buildings, and 3,000 peach and apple trees; first state of cultivation; must be sold. Apply to owner, D. T. CONKLIN, State-st., 3d door east of Smith-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE AND 3½ ACRES OF ground at North Englewood, N. J., one hour from New-York. Apply to W. N., Box No. 680 Post-office.

WANTED—FOR $2,000 TO $4,000 CASH, SMALL, cheap farm, common buildings, within three hours of New-York; full description, price, &c. Address X., Box No. 113 *Times* Office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A—BOARDING—OPPOSITE THE ACADEMY of Music, at No. 104 East 14th-st., an elegantly furnished second floor, with or without board, in a private family.

PRIVATE GENTEEL BOARD.—ONE OR two middle-aged gentlemen, who wish to enjoy a quiet home with a small family and no children, on Bank-st., (one of the most delightful locations up town,) can address Mr. MOORE through the Post-office, Station C, corner of West 12th and 4th sts., for two days; references given and required; terms made known on an interview with the applicants.

HARLEM BOARD WANTED—BY A GENtleman and wife, with a strictly private family; liberal price paid for good accommodations; references exchanged. Address CLIO, Harlem Post-office.

TO RENT—WITH BOARD, IN A PRIVATE family in 32d-st., near 5th-av., a handsomely furnished parlor and bedroom; reference required. Address B., Box No. 114 *Times* Office.

A GENTLEMAN DESIRES FOR HIMSELF and wife only, a parlor and bedroom with board, if possible with a private family. Address, for one week, A., Box 2,782 Post-office.

COUNTRY BOARD.

WOODLAWN HOUSE—106TH-ST., BLOOMingdale Road; most delightfully situated on the Hudson River, with excellent stabling; having been leased and refurnished by the undersigned, it is now ready for the reception of boarders for the Summer, or for the year. SARAH & LUCY LEACH.

COUNTRY BOARD.—BOARD AND PLEASant rooms for the season at Summit, N. J., one hour from New-York per Morris and Essex Railroad; house beautifully located and three minutes' walk from depot.
MRS. WM. B. STOUGHTON.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—ABOUT the 1st of May, by a gentleman, wife, infant, and nurse, at Orange, N. J., within fifteen minutes' ride of the depot; a private family preferred. Address A., Box No. 163 *Times* Office.

OPEN FROM MAY, ON THE HARLEM RAILroad 40 miles out, near Katonah Depot at Farm House; accommodates forty. Address Box No. 46 Katonah, Westchester County, New-York, or John Toon, No. 96 Bowery.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—BY A GENtleman and wife; in a private family in Orange, N. J., preferred. Address, with full particulars, C. B., New-York Post-office, Box No. 2,757.

PERSONS DESIROUS OF SPENDING the Summer months in a very agreeable and healthy locality, can address C. WITTMAN, Lanark, Lehigh County, Penn., for particulars.

FOREIGN HOTELS.

THE SHELBOURNE HOTEL,

St. Stephen's-green, Dublin, Ireland. Proprietors, Messrs. JURY, COTTON & GOODMAN. This hotel, which is now open to the public, has been rebuilt from the foundation, on the newest and most improved principle, and will be found one of the most complete in its appointments in Europe. The situation of the hotel is the most delightful in the city. Its aspect is southerly, and from each window a splendid view of the Dublin and Wicklow Mountains is obtained, while it has the advantage of possessing for the use of its visitors, the large and beautifully-laid-out pleasure-grounds of the Green; as respects the railways, the situation is also more central than that of any other hotel in Dublin. The proprietors have spared no expense in the erection and completion of the hotel in all its departments; they embraced every improvement that art, skill and the command of modern appliances have adapted for the comfort, convenience and enjoyment of visitors. The whole arrangements of the establishment will be under the immediate superintendence and management of Mr. Goodman, who has been long known in connection with the Railway Hotel, Killarney.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO OWNERS AND USERS OF STEAM BOILERS.

GRAHAM'S COMPOSITION
FOR REMOVING DEPOSIT OR INCRUSTATION.

This composition so well and favorably known to engineers and others a few years since is again introduced by the undersigned. So thoroughly has it been tested that they are willing to guarantee its efficiency for the purpose intended. For further particulars, or a supply of the composition, apply to
CHARLES W. COPELAND,
NO. 171 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

REYNOLDS' TURBINE

WATER WHEELS

REYNOLDS' PATENT sweeps the field; new improvements; low prices; does not clog; has no complications of gates or costly flume work; compact for shipment; great water-saver; the only wheel that excels overshots; gold medal awarded by American Institute for superiority. Also, Shafting and Gearing furnished when required. GEORGE TALLCOT,
Late TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 96 Liberty-st.

THE NEW-YORK LADIES' SOUTHERN RELIEF ASSOCIATION beg to acknowledge the following donations:

Fergusonville	$5 00
N. Montrose, through Hon J. T. Hoffman	50 00
Collection St. Clement's Church, through Rev. Theo A. Eaton	217 00
William C. Rhinelander	250 00
Pour les pauvres du Sud. "L"	5 00
Brooklyn Auxiliary Society	1,500 00
G. V. Hoag	50 00
James M. Smith	50 00
Judge Bradford	50 00
Henry D. Bartol, Trumansburgh	25 00
Total	$2,232 00
Amount acknowledged yesterday	$35,332 29
Total receipts to date	$37,564 29

ARTHUR LEARY, Treasurer.
NEW-YORK, March 28, 1867.

CLEANLINESS!—A STOVE MOST BRILLIANTly polished in two minutes for less than one farthing, W. G. NIXEY'S celebrated registered black lead. A new domestic discovery. Cannot be wasted.

The advantages of this elegant chemical preparation are great saving of time, cleanliness of application, smallness of quantity required, and the prevention of waste, dust, and its destructive consequences. Further, it ultimately produces a pure metallic coating of a high degree of brilliancy and durability, reflecting both light and heat. (See specimen on the sides of each block. Sold everywhere, in solid blocks, 1d., 2d., 4d., 1s. Works No. 12 Soho-square, London. Agents wanted.

$30 REWARD WILL BE PAID FOR the apprehension and delivery at this office of Recruit GEORGE PERRY, Thirty-eighth United States Infantry, colored, who deserted from the United States service March 13, 1867. Said Perry is twenty-nine years of age, has black hair, black eyes, "copper" complexion, is 5 feet 8½ inches high, and by occupation a seaman. J. D. O'CONNELL,
Captain 14th Infantry, Bvt. Col. U. S. A., R. O., No. 7 Thompson-st., New-York City.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT THE BRUSH FACTORY,
No. 329 Pearl-st., New-York (Harper's Building.)
All articles at the lowest factory prices.
JOHN K. HOPPEL.

TWO CHILDREN ARE OFFERED FOR adoption by a lady in reduced circumstances, whose husband is dead. One is a girl, 7 years of age, the other a boy of 3 years; are healthy, intelligent and prepossessing. Apply at the bakery, No. 205 Greenwich-st.

ARMY HARNESS, TENTS, BLANKETS, wagons, ambulances, covers, McClellan saddles, mule collars, harness, army clothing, picks, knapsacks, pack-saddles. W. A. CARTER, No. 52 Cortland-st., near Greenwich.

SHOW CASES OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS sold at the lowest prices by HOFFMAN & FERSCH, No. 148 Chatham-st.

WANTED—A DYSPEPTIC CHAIR (SECONDhand.) Apply to THOS. WOOD, No. 85 Nassau-st., New-York.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE.—OWNER'S FAMILY LEAVING for Europe, one close panel coach, one Pilentum or Brett, one ¾ Clarence, one coupe, one light road wagon, all made to order by Miner & Stevens, Broadway, and in excellent condition, some quite new; also, pair of very desirable sound, stylish bay carriage horses, and third horse to match. May be seen at private stable, No. 9 West 44th-st., any day, 8 to 10 A. M. and 4 to 6 P. M. Also, to let a superior, large, well lighted and ventilated stable. Inquire as above.

ALL PARTIES WISHING TO BUY OR desirous to sell horses, carriages, wagons or anything pertaining to the horse business, should apply to MINER & SOMERVILLE, No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

TEN HORSES FOR SALE CHEAP—PRICE $125 to $300 each; also, three trucks and one express wagon. Apply at No. 152 Jane-st.

TO LET.

TO LET—FURNISHED, OR FOR SALE, IN THE environs of Hudson, the late residence of Capt. King, consisting of a commodious house, handsomely furnished, outbuildings, great abundance and variety of fruits; rent $2,000 a year. Apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—THE PARsonage of All Souls' Church, No. 8 Gramercy Park; a roomy and completely furnished house, to a private family only, for one year. For further particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

LOFTS, LOFTS, LOFTS.
NOS. 455 AND 457 BROADWAY,

adjoining the southwest corner of Grand-st., four splendid lofts, each 48x 0 feet, unsurpassed for light, and finished in the most modern style; possession April 1; will be leased, either entire or subdivided, from one to five years, and on the most favorable terms. Building heated free of cost to tenants. Apply to E. H. NICHOLS, No. 9 Pine-st., or on the premises.

TO RENT—FOR SIX MONTHS OR A YEAR, with private table, a spacious suite of five rooms finished and furnished in the most perfect manner, consisting of the parlor floor of a gentleman's private mansion; central location; cool and healthful; a family who decline housekeeping and desire every comfort of a home will find this a desirable arrangement and at fair and reasonable terms. Inquire of H. L., No. 39 East 24th-st., and arrangements will be made to show the premises.

TO LEASE FOR TWO YEARS—THE house, stable and nearly 4 acres of land, situated on the Hudson, at Sing Sing, fifteen minutes' walk from depot, brick sidewalk to the door; the house is large, supplied with gas, range, boiler, &c., beautifully situated, with extensive river and inland views. For further particulars inquire of J. W. HALSTED, at New-York Life Insurance Company, Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway, from 12 to 2 o'clock, or of WM. H. BARLOW, Sing Sing.

TO LET—OR FOR SALE IN 58TH-ST., NEAR Broadway entrance to Central Park, a four-story high-stoop first-class stone-front house, with three-story extension, will be sold on easy terms, or will be let to a responsible, careful tenant. Also to let for $400 per annum, a small two-story and attic frame house. Can be seen between 10 A. M. and 1 P. M., by applying at Voorhees' coach factory, corner 58th-st. and 8th-av.

A RARE CHANCE.—TO LET FURNISHED, from May 1 to Oct. 1, a very desirable country residence at East Orange, N. J., three minutes' walk from Morris and Essex Railroad station; less than one hour from City Hall Park; house modern, containing nine well-finished rooms and basement. Price only $200 per month. Address GILBERT, Box No. 3,911 New-York Post-office.

TO LEASE—THE NEW BUILDINGS NOW BEing completed on the four lots on the southeast corner of Houston and Greene sts., 100x100. Parties desirous of locating on this great line of improvement will please examine the buildings and call upon me immediately in relation to renting the same. Steam will be introduced if required. Apply to H. J. HOWARD, No. 54 Greene-st.

TO LET—IN BROOKLYN, THREE-STORY brick house, furnished, twelve rooms, thirty minutes' from Fulton Ferry, $1,200; two-story house on Park-av., eight rooms, $350; three-story brick house, twelve rooms, in New-York, $600; two-story brick cottage, twelve rooms, in New-York, $750. TERRY & BERRIAN,
No. 200 Broadway, Room No. 20.

TO LEASE—AT CORNWALL, FOR ONE OR three years, a large convenient house, 11 rooms and library, with garden and lawn, about 14 acres of land, including orchard and a large vineyard, fruit and shade trees, carriage-house and stable, twenty minutes from the landing. Apply to JAMES G. ROE, Cornwall, N. Y.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WITHOUT CHILDREN, who remain in town during the Summer, wish to rent a second floor handsomely furnished to gentlemen; there are four rooms which will be let either together or separately without board. References exchanged. Apply at No. 4 9th-st.

A HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED LARGE four-story house to let in Great-Jones-st., near Broadway, having all modern improvements and in first-class order, at a moderate rent to a first-class tenant. Apply to GEORGE R. NASH, No. 302 Broadway.

TO LET—AND FURNITURE FOR SALE, A four-story English basement brown-stone house, in 38th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., two or three years lease, giving house and furniture, modern and first class. J. K. POND, No. 586 6th-av.

ASTORIA.—TO LET, ON REASONABLE terms, for six months, two commodious well furnished houses, very pleasantly and conveniently situated. Apply to JOSEPH AYERS, Nos. 93 and 95 Franklin-st., New-York.

TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE English basement house No. 354 West 32d-st.; location first-rate; is in good order, and contains all the modern improvements; rent $1,200 per annum. Apply to ROBERT USHER, JR., No. 238 West 34th-st.

OFFICES TO LET IN NOS. 155 AND 157 BROADWAY—A fine large rear basement office suitable for an insurance agency or company; also offices on the fourth floor. Apply to FRANCIS SPEIR, No. 84 Beekman-st.

A NICE FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT to a small family; nearly new, with all modern improvements, in an airy position, in the finest part of Brooklyn, E. D., from May 1 to Nov. 1. Address LINCOLN PLACE, Box No. 107 *Times* Office.

A HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED THREE-story brick house, high stoop, to let, No. 6 St. Luke's-place, Leroy-st., near Hudson, in good order, with all modern improvements, for six months or one year; reference required. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—FURNISHED—A FOUR-STORY brown-stone house in 36th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., 25x60 feet, suitable for a first-class boarding-house. $400 per month. J. K. POND, No. 586 6th-av.

TO LET—A FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE house, between 5th and 6th avs., $3,500; a three-story brown-stone house in 36th-st., $2,200.
J. K. POND, No. 586 6th-av.

A SECOND STORY SUITE OF HANDsomely furnished rooms, without meals; also rooms on third floor; highest references given and required. No. 51 West 16th-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—THE four-story brown-stone house, No. 135 East 36th-st., corner Lexington-av.; price $4,500. Inquire on the premises from 12 to 5 P. M.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—A SMALL THREE-story high-stoop brick house, with modern improvements; rent moderate to a good tenant. For particulars see TAYLOR, No. 349 Canal-st., New-York.

TO LET—A SECOND FLOOR, COMPRISING four good-sized rooms with closets, situated in the most healthy part of Brooklyn. Apply at Myrtle-av. near Lewis-st., fourth house west of Broadway.

TO LET—IN THE VILLAGE OF NYACK, A neat two-story and attic frame dwelling-house, with kitchen attached; rent $350. Apply to F. TILLOU, No. 1 Nassau-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—NO. 19 Union-st., Brooklyn; brown-stone; good location; rent, $3,000 per annum. Apply to JEREMIAH CURTIS, No. 215 Fulton-st., New-York City.

LEASE FOR SALE—23 YEARS, HOUSE AND shop 32d-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.; lot 175 feet by 25. W. A. CARTER, No. 52 Cortlandt-st., near Greenwich.

TO LET—SECOND FLOOR, BACK BASEMENT, one room on third floor, of house corner Lexington-av. and 26th-st. Rent $70, in advance. Inquire at No. 149 East 48th-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—TO LET FROM MAY 1, A two-story house, well furnished, with 7 bedrooms, gas, furnace, water in the kitchen; well situated, six minutes from the railroad station. Apply at No. 33 Front-st.

OFFICES TO LET—AT NO. 28 BEAVER-ST., a suit of three rooms on the second floor, agreeably finished and furnished. Furniture for sale. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—A FURNISHED HOUSE WITH ALL the modern improvements, on Morton-st. near Bedford-av., Brooklyn, E. D. For further particulars address Post-office Box No. 32, Brooklyn, E. D.

TO LET—A SMALL, NEATLY FURNISHED room, without board, in a strictly private family, to a gentleman only, at No. 170 9th-st., corner of 3d-av., opposite Cooper Institute. Apply before 8 P. M.

TO LET FOR THE SUMMER—A LARGE, commodious and thoroughly furnished boarding-house on the Hudson, 150 rooms. Inquire of G. G. SAXE & CO., No. 417 Broome-st.

TO LET—A ROOM ON BROADWAY, SECOND floor, 20x65, suitable for an insurance office; possession immediately if required. Inquire at the office of the American Bank Note Company, No. 142 Broadway.

ROOMS FOR STORAGE OF FURNITURE, baggage, &c., from $2 per month up. Also storage by the piece or load, No. 300 West 34th-st., corner 8th-av.

LARGE, LIGHT AND AIRY ROOMS, with steam power, to let. Inquire at SPRINGMEYER BROS. Factory, 3d-av., corner 76th-st., N. Y.

TO LET—FURNISHED—TO A SMALL FAMILY, the newly furnished house No. 2 East 34th-st.; 18x66 feet. Rent, $5,000. C. G. MITCHELL, 92 Broadway.

TO LET—THE NORTHWEST CORNER OF 8TH-av. and 40th-st., for hardware business. Apply at No. 141 West 46th-st.

TO LET—PART OF HOUSE NO. 46 6TH-AV.; all modern improvements, to a small family. Apply from 10 to 4, as above.

A LARGE COUNTRY HOUSE ON PASAIC River, near Newark, to let at low rent, with five acres or more land. Apply at No. 462 Canal-st.

UPPER PART OF HOUSE TO LET—NO. 93 Allen-st., to a small family. Apply at 52½ Bowery.
J. SHEPSEY.

PRIVATE STABLE TO LET—IN 24TH-ST., between 5th and 6th avs. Apply at No. 49 West 23d-st., before 10 A. M. or after 5 P. M.

TO LET—A BRICK STABLE, 25X75, MODERN improvements. Inquire of J. G. COFFEY, corner 49th-st. and 4th-av., on premises.

TO LET—FIRST-CLASS STORE NO. 2 LIBERTY-st. G. S. MAXWELL, No. 151 Broadway, Commonwealth Fire Insurance Company.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT.—APply between 12 and 2 o'clock on the premises, No. 116 West 14th-st.

TO RENT—SECOND AND THIRD LOFTS OF building No. 75 John-st. Apply to W. H. DICKINSON & CO.

TO LET—FOUR FLOORS TOGETHER; GOOD light and low rents. Inquire of KERR & MORGAN, No. 151 Centre-st., corner of Walker.

TO LET—FOUR VERY DESIRABLE OFFICES in the Bible House, Astor-place. Apply in the Treasurer's office, 4th-av. entrance.

FURNISHED COTTAGE TO LET—AT Hastings. Inquire of Dr. H. M. SMITH, 105 4th-av.

TO LET—PART OF THE OFFICE NO. 8, NO. 5 Beekman-st., first floor over Park Bank.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED.—A MEDIUM-SIZED HOUSE, either furnished or unfurnished, is wanted to rent for one or more years, above Fourteenth Ward, between 4th and 6th avs.; family small. Address, stating locality and price, Box No. 2,395 New-York Post-office.

UNION-SQUARE—WANTED BY A YOUNG gentleman a nicely furnished large room, or parlor and bedroom; on first or second floor; at Union-square or vicinity; without board. Address, stating terms and locality, L. M., Box 2,782 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—FOR THE SUMMER, NEAR SALT water, a furnished country place for a small, responsible family. Address E. G., Box No. 3,740 Post-office New-York.

WANTED—A NEAT HOUSE, CONTAINING 10 or 12 rooms, about one hour's ride from the City rent must be moderate. Address, giving full particulars, G. N., Box No. 127 *Times* Office.

BOOK-CASE.—ANYONE HAVING A GOOD second-hand book-case to sell at a reasonable price may address J. J. B., Box No. 2,040, Post-office.

SHIPPING.

GREAT REDUCTION OF RATES.
STEAM TO GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.

Calling at Londonderry to land mails and passengers.
The favorite passenger steamships of THE ANCHOR LINE SAIL EVERY SATURDAY.
COLUMBIA, CARNAGHAN....SATURDAY, March 30
HIBERNIA, MUNRO, sails....SATURDAY, April 6
UNITED KINGDOM, SMITH....SATURDAY, April 13
From Pier No. 20 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
To Liverpool, Glasgow and Derry—Cabins, $110 and $90; steerage, $25.
Prepaid certificates from these ports to New-York, $35.
Passengers also forwarded to Hamburg, Havre, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.
For further particulars apply at the Company's offices.
FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., Agents,
No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.

CUNARD EMIGRANT LINE.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY.
PALMYRA....April 3
TRIPOLI....April 10
RATES OF PASSAGE:
Cabin....$100 Gold.
Steerage....$30 Currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at lowest rates.
For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 69 Broadway.
For Freight and Cabin Passage, at No. 4 Bowling-green. E. CUNARD.

RETURN TICKETS TO PARIS AND BACK, FIRST CLASS, $200 IN GOLD.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails:
CITY OF WASHINGTON...SATURDAY....Mar. 30
CITY OF MANCHESTER...WEDNESDAY....April 3
CITY OF PARIS...SATURDAY....April 6
EDINBURGH...WEDNESDAY....April 10
CITY OF ANTWERP...SATURDAY....April 13
and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE
By the mail steamers sailing every Saturday.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$110	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	115	Steerage to London	35
First Cabin to Paris	125	Steerage to Paris	45

Return tickets to Paris and back, $200 gold.
Passage by the Wednesday steamers, first cabin, $110; steerage, $30. Payable in United States Currency.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information, apply at the Company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

DIRECT STEAMSHIP LINE
BETWEEN ANTWERP AND NEW-YORK.
The undersigned will dispatch the first-class English iron steamer
OTTAWA, Capt. ARCHER,
From Antwerp....SATURDAY, March 23
From New-York....SATURDAY, April 13
taking passengers at the following rates:
From New-York—First cabin, according to location of state-room....$75—$90 00
Steerage....32 50
From Antwerp—First Cabin....90 00
Steerage....40 00
EXCURSION TICKETS AT
First Cabin....$170 | Steerage....$67 50
payable in gold or its equivalent.
Other first-class steamers will follow from either side every second SATURDAY.
Freight is taken at the lowest rates for Antwerp, Rotterdam and Amsterdam.
For passage or freight apply to
HILLER & CO., No. 3 Chambers-st.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.
Passage to London or Brest, $110, $75 and $30 currency.
Excursion tickets at reduced rates available for six months.
ATALANTA, Capt. PINKHAM, from New-York, Mar. 30.
BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, from New-York, April 13.
CELLA, Capt. GLEADELL, from New-York, April 27.
WM. PENN, Capt. BILLINGE, from New-York, May 11.
The elegant British iron steamship ATALANTA will leave Pier No. 3 North River, for London, calling at Brest, on SATURDAY, March 30, at 12 M.
Until further notice all the steamers of this line will call at Brest to land passengers. Tickets sold through by rail to Paris at 25 per cent. less than regular rates.
Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, and Dunkirk.
For passage apply to ROBERT N. CLARK, No. 26 Broadway.
For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR;
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
AFRICA leaves Boston, Wednesday, March 27.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York, Wednesday, April 3.
CHINA leaves Boston, Wednesday, April 10.
JAVA leaves New-York, Wednesday, April 17.
ASIA leaves Boston, Wednesday, April 24.
SCOTIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, May 1.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage....$150
Second Cabin Passage....100
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage....$125
Second Cabin Passage....80
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

REDUCTION OF PASSAGE RATES.
FROM NEW-YORK TO FRANCE DIRECT.
STEAMSHIP GREAT EASTERN,
Sir JAMES ANDERSON, Commander.
Having been thoroughly refitted with especial reference to this service will leave New-York
April 16, May 28, July 9.
Taking first-class passengers only.
Passage in gold or its equivalent for April trip $90, $100, $120, according to size and location of room.
Return tickets at a reduction of $20 until August.
For full information and passage apply to
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
No. 84 Broadway, New-York.
For freight to W. T. COLEMAN & CO.,
No. 117 Front-st., New-York.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:
EUROPE....LEMARIE....SATURDAY, April 6
ST. LAURENT....BOCANDE....SATURDAY, April 20
PEREIRE....DUCHESNE....SATURDAY, May 4
VILLE DE PARIS..SURMONT....SATURDAY, May 18
PRICE OF PASSAGE (including wine) payable in gold or equivalent in currency,
TO BREST OR HAVRE,
First cabin, $150; second cabin, $100.
TO PARIS,
including railway tickets, furnished on board,
First cabin, $155; second cabin, $103.
Baggage checked through to Paris.
Medical attendance free of charge.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
American travelers going to, or coming from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railroads and crossing the channel, besides saving much time, trouble and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent No. 58 Broadway.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
(Limited.)
Steamers weekly to Liverpool, calling at Queenstown.
The splendid first-class iron steamships of this line will be dispatched as follows from Pier No. 47 North River:
ERIN, CUTTING....SATURDAY, Mar. 30
ENGLAND, GRACE....SATURDAY, April 6
VIRGINIA, PROWSE....SATURDAY, Apr. 13
HELVETIA, THOMPSON....SATURDAY, Apr. 20
And every Saturday thereafter.
An experienced surgeon on each ship, free of charge.
Drafts issued for any amount, payable at any bank in Great Britain, or on the continent.
Cabin passage to Liverpool or Queenstown, $90 in gold;
Steerage passage, $30 in currency.
Through passage to Paris, London, Antwerp, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at low rates.
Steerage passage tickets to bring persons from Liverpool or Queenstown for $37, currency, can be obtained at No. 27 Broadway.
For freight or cabin passage apply at the office of the Company, No. 57 Broadway; for steerage tickets, at the passage office of the Company, No. 27 Broadway, or No. 73 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

NEW-YORK & BREMEN STEAMSHIP CO.
THE FIRST-CLASS U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIP ATLANTIC, CHAS. HOYER, Master, will leave Pier 46 N. R., on Saturday, April 6, at 8 A.M., FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN, taking passengers to Southampton, London, Havre and Bremen, at the following rates, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency:
First cabin, $110; second cabin, $65; steerage, $35.
From Bremen, Southampton and Havre to New-York, first cabin, $110; second cabin, $75; steerage, $42.
EXCURSION TICKETS OUT AND HOME.
First cabin, $210; second cabin, $130; steerage, $70.
BALTIC, Capt. A. G. JONES, will follow....April 20.
WESTERN METROPOLIS, Capt. WM. WEIR....May 4.
For freight or passage apply to
ISAAC TAYLOR, President, No. 40 Broadway.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM
GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND
BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET,
AT REDUCED RATES.
DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.
For particulars apply to
TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 86 South-st., and No. 23 Broadway.

FOR CHINA, VIA CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer COSTA RICA, Capt. W. G. FURBER, will sail from Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at noon, on MONDAY, April 1, for Japan and Shanghai, touching at St. Vincent, Capetown, Mauritius, Singapore and Hong Kong, and taking a limited number of first cabin passengers. Apply at the Company's Office, No. 59 Wall-st.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 22d of every month:
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, April 22.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, May 22.
MERRIMAC, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, June 22.
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagement of freight or passage, apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.
The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on
SATURDAY....April 20 | SATURDAY....May 18
At noon.
Passage money to Nassau....$45
Passage money to Havana....50
Payable in gold or its equivalent.
No freight received on day before sailing.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
The favorite side-wheel steamship MORRO CASTLE, Capt. RICHARD ADAMS, will sail for Havana on FRIDAY, March 29, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River. Hereafter Havana steamers will sail every THURSDAY.
GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The new and first-class steamship GEORGE CROMWELL, Capt. E. E. VAILL, will leave Pier No. 9 North River on SATURDAY, March 30, at 3 o'clock P. M.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West-st.
The GENERAL GRANT will follow on April 6.

SHIPPING.

1867. HO! FOR THE 1867.
GOLD MINES!

THE MONTANA AND IDAHO TRANSPORTATION LINE
WILL GIVE THROUGH BILLS LADING TO FORT BENTON, HELENA, VIRGINIA CITY, BANNOCK CITY, DIAMOND CITY, DEER LODGE, AND ALL POINTS IN THE MINING DISTRICTS.
All steamers of this line class A No. 1. We have our own trains to fulfill our contracts.
The A No. 1 light draught steamer AMELIA POE, THOMAS POE, master, will leave SATURDAY, March 16, (or as soon as navigation is open in Omaha.)
The A No. 1 light draught steamer YORKTOWN, G. W. EBERT, master, will leave on SATURDAY, March 23.
The A No. 1 light-draught steamer NYMPH NO. 2, CHARLES HARTON, Master, will leave ——, March 24.
The A. No. 1 light draught steamer G. A. THOMPSON, will leave TUESDAY, March 26.
The A No. 1 light draught steamer DEER LODGE, ——, master, will leave WEDNESDAY, April 3.
The A No. 1 light-draught steamer BERTHA, W. B. PRESSIEL, master, will leave April 5.
The other boats of the line will be started during the season, as may be required.
For freight or passage, apply to
J. EAGER, Agent, No. 41 Broad-st.; or
JOHN G. COPELIN, Agent,
S. E. corner Maine and Olive sts., St. Louis, Mo.

ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.
The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class steamships ARAGO and FULTON, in connection with the New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamers MISSISSIPPI and GUIDING STAR, to Havre, carrying the United States mails, from Pier No. 46 North River, on the following days, calling at Falmouth:
GUIDING STAR..E. Van Sice....Saturday, March 30
ARAGO....H. A. Gadsden..Saturday, April 13
MISSISSIPPI....C. Sumner....Saturday, April 27
FULTON....C. H. Townsend..Saturday, May 11
GUIDING STAR..E. Van Sice....Saturday, May 25
ARAGO....H. A. Gadsden..Saturday, June 8
and every fourteen days thereafter.
PRICES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN GOLD,
FIRST-CLASS....$120
SECOND-CLASS....70
Through tickets to London $5 extra.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The Company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
C. K. GARRISON, for N. Y. & H. S. Co.
JOS. J. COMSTOCK, for N. Y. and H. S. S. Co.
For further information apply to
J. J. COMSTOCK, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
J. A. WOTTON, Havre, General Agent in Europe.

GRAND EXCURSION.
TO THE PARIS EXPOSITION.
The new and first-class ocean-going iron steamship HAVANA, 2,000 tons burden, STEPHEN WHITMAN, Commander, will make an excursion from New-York to Havre and back, sailing from Pier No. 46 North River, on WEDNESDAY, April 17, at 12 o'clock M., taking passengers for Paris, London and Bremen. Returning, will sail from Havre on June 5, giving passengers holding excursion tickets about six weeks in Europe.
This magnificent steamship is divided into water-tight compartments, and has been newly furnished and elegantly fitted up expressly for this voyage.
The HAVANA will carry only first-class passengers.
An experienced surgeon on board.
Price of passage, in currency, to Havre, $150 and $175. To Havre and return, $250 and $300, according to size of state-room.
For further particulars and passage apply to the agents,
THAYER & SARGEANT, No. 26 South-st., or MERCHANTS' UNION EXPRESS CO.,
Corner of Broadway and Franklin-st.

NOTICE TO PARTIES GOING ABROAD.
English, French, German, Spanish and American Gold and Government Securities always on hand and for sale in sums to suit. Also, Drafts in sums of $5 and upward on all the principal cities and towns of Europe.
DE JONGE & CO.,
No. 70 Broadway,
Two doors above Wall-st.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE
TO CALIFORNIA,
CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL,
VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.
Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock, noon, as follows:
APRIL 1.—NEW-YORK, Capt. JEFF. MAURY, connecting with CONSTITUTION, Capt. LAPIDGE.
APRIL 11.—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. A. G. GRAY, connecting with GOLDEN AGE, Capt. WATKINS.
APRIL 21.—OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. T. A. HARRIS, connecting with MONTANA, Capt. SUTTON.
All departures touch at Acapulco; those of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 11th for Central American Ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.
Departure of 11th each month connects with the new steam line from Panama to Australia and New-Zealand.
Steamer of March 11, 1867, will connect with the Company's steamer COLORADO, to leave San Francisco for Yokohama and Hong Kong, on April 3, 1867.
100 pounds baggage allowed each adult. Medicines and attendance free.
For passage tickets and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York. F. R. BABY, Agent.

NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP CO.
OPPOSITION LINE TO CALIFORNIA,
VIA NICARAGUA EVERY TWENTY DAYS.
Will dispatch the first-class steamships
SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Capt. SMITH, March 30,
SAN FRANCISCO, Capt. [illegible], April 20,
From Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., at noon, with passengers and freight at very low rates. Connecting on the Pacific Ocean with the fine steamships
MOSES TAYLOR, Capt. BLETHEN, and
AMERICA, Capt WAKEMAN.
For further information, apply to the North American Steamship Company.
WM. H. WEBB, President,
No. 54 Exchange-place, N. Y.
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent,
No. 177 West-st., corner Warren-st., N. Y.

FOR CALIFORNIA VIA PANAMA.
The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer NEW-YORK will sail on MONDAY, April 1, at 12 o'clock noon.
Freight received as usual.
For rates, &c., inquire at the freight office on the Company's Pier, No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
Sole Freight Agents P. M. S. S. Co.

REGULAR LINE FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.
FARE REDUCED TO $15!—SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST!—The first-class popular steamship SARAGOSSA, M. B. CROWELL, Commander.
This commodious steamer has yet much room for cargo and will be dispatched on SATURDAY, the 30th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 14 East River, connecting at Charleston with steamer DICTATOR for the Florida Ports.
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.
THE PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
The regular and popular steamship MONEKA, Capt. LEBBY, will leave on WEDNESDAY, April 3, at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 29 North River, landing freight on SATURDAY MORNING at Charleston.
Through tickets and bills of lading sold to all points South, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR SAVANNAH—EVERY THURSDAY.
The Atlantic Coast Mail Steamship Company's side-wheel steamers
GENERAL BARNES, Capt. MORTON, sails THURSDAY, April 4.
HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. BAKER, sails THURSDAY, April 11.
From Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. precisely.
Through passage tickets and bills of lading to all points in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, and passage tickets with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad to points in Florida. For freight or passage apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

EMPIRE LINE FOR SAVANNAH.
Every SATURDAY 3 P. M., from Pier 13 North River.
The favorite sidewheel steamships
SAN SALVADOR, Nickerson, Saturday, March 30.
SAN JACINTO, Atkins, Saturday, April 6.
Connecting at Savannah with Florida steamers, and by rail to all points South and West.
Elegant passenger accommodations.
GARRISON & ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green, N. Y.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.—EVERY TUESDAY.—Murray's Steamship Line.—The new and elegant steamship VIRGO, E. M. BULKLEY, Commander, will sail from Pier No. 16 East River, foot of Wall-st., on TUESDAY, April 2, at 3 o'clock P. M.
Through bills of lading and passage tickets given to all points in connection with the Georgia Central Railroad. Freight received daily. Freight marked care of Atlantic and Gulf Railroad will be forwarded free of charge. For freight or passage apply to
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO.,
Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

FOR RICHMOND, NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.
OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
FROM PIER 37 NORTH RIVER, FOOT BEACH-ST.
Steamship ALBEMARLE, Capt. BOWEN, leaves every WEDNESDAY at 12 o'clock noon.
Steamship HATTERAS, Capt. ALEXANDER, leaves every SATURDAY at 12 o'clock noon.
Giving through bills of lading to all points on the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad and its connections.
Bills of lading signed on the pier.
For freight or passage apply to the office on the pier, or to N. L. McCREADY, President,
No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st.

THE OLD LINE
FOR RICHMOND, NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.
From Pier No. 21, North River.
Steamship SARATOGA, Capt. KING, leaves every WEDNESDAY, at 3 P. M.
Steamship NIAGARA, Capt. S. BLAKEMAN, every SATURDAY at 3 P. M.
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE,
No. 115 Broadway, Agents.

REGULAR LINE
FOR GALVESTON, TEXAS, DIRECT.
The first-class steamship PERIT,
E. A. DELANOY, Commander,
Will leave Pier No. — North River on THURSDAY, April 4, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely for Galveston direct. For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS—BLACK STAR LINE.
The steamship FUNG SHUEY, Capt. J. B. HILDRETH, will leave on SATURDAY, March 30, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 o'clock precisely.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to R. LOWDEN, Agent,
Corner Cedar and West sts.
DAVID McCOARD, Agent in New-Orleans.

STAR LINE FOR NEW-ORLEANS.—THE NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S fine ocean steamers will leave Pier No. 46 North River, at 3 P. M., as follows:
MISSOURI, on SATURDAY, April 6.
MATANZAS, on SATURDAY, April 13.
MONTEREY, on SATURDAY, April 20.
All bills of lading signed at the office upon the pier.
For freight or passage apply to
C. K. GARRISON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—U. S. passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 252 Broadway.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD A. LAWRENCE, Auctioneer.
BY EDWARD A. LAWRENCE.
Office Trinity Building, No. 111 Broadway.
SUPREME COURT SALE OF 34 VALUABLE AND BEAUTIFULLY LOCATED BUILDING PLOTS, OF VARIOUS SIZES.—To be sold at auction, on THURSDAY, the 4th day of April next, at 12 o'clock, at the hotel of Mrs. Hicks, in the village of Newtown, Queens County, L. I. This property is near Maspeth, L. I., very handsomely situated on high ground, with an extensive front on the Williamsburgh and Newtown Horse Railroad, about three miles from the ferries. On the property is a large, well-built mansion, with a fine lawn, well shaded, garden, plenty of fruit; outbuildings commodious and convenient, with a good barn and other outbuildings in complete order. This place is pleasantly situated, about three miles from New-York.
Also four lots, with good house thereon, situated near the village of Maspeth. Also two well-built tenement-houses, with barns, sheds, &c., in complete order, well suited for market gardeners or others. The attention of capitalists, manufacturers and mechanics is particularly directed to this sale, as it will be peremptory to the highest bidder, on easy terms. To attend the sale take Flushing Railroad cars at Hunter's Point at 8½, 9½ and 11½ A. M., returning at 3½, 4½, 5½ and 6½ P. M.
There will be sold at the same time and place, and on same terms, a small farm of five acres, under a high state of cultivation, with a well-built two-story house, 30x25, with wing, nicely finished.
For further information apply at the auctioneer's office, Trinity Building, No. 111 Broadway.

AUCTION SALE.
JACOB B. DAVIS
vs.
ROBERT G. STEVENSON.
In pursuance of a decree in the above-entitled action, I will sell at public auction, at the Village House, No. 2 Abingdon-square, in the City of New-York, at 12 M. of the 29th day of March, 1867, all the right, title and interest of STEPHENSON & TURNER in the following goods and chattels, to wit:
A certain lease, made by Edward Turner to Robert G. Stephenson, dated May 1, 1866, and running five years from that date, of the first floor—excepting one room off the hall, the basement, sub-cellar and one three-quarters of the yard of said No. 2 Abingdon-square. Also, all the ales, wines, liquors, cigars, bar, bar-fixtures, furniture and appurtenances now contained in said Village House.
JAMES F. MORGAN, Receiver.
NEW-YORK, March 27, 1867.

FOR SALE,
On WEDNESDAY, the 3d day of April next, at 12 M., at Hoboken, near the ferry,
The Revenue Steam-propeller
CUYAHOGA;
full-rigged brig; burden 536 tons, old measurement; built by Westervelt, New-York, in 1855. Frame live-oak, locust and cedar; replanked and thoroughly repaired by John Linn, in Philadelphia, 1864. Is now in complete order.
Has one complete suite of cotton sails, nearly new, and is well found in anchors, chains, boats, &c. Vine poop cabin, ward-room, berth deck and all the appointments of a man-of-war. Has
Two oscillating engines, 36x33.
Two horizontal tubular boilers.
Composition screw, 9 feet diameter, 14 feet pitch.
Stows 136 gross tons coal in bunkers.
The vessel can be examined on and after Monday, 18th inst., at Hoboken, near the ferry, until the day of sale, and every information given by the officers in charge.
H. A. SMYTHE,
Collector of Customs, New-York.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.
MORTGAGE SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
MINER & SOMERVILLE WILL SELL AT AUCTION, SATURDAY, MARCH 30, AT 10½ O'CLOCK, AT THEIR SALESROOM, NO. 37 NASSAU-ST.: A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—Consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, parlor suits, pier mirrors, brocatel curtains and cornices, black walnut and mahogany bedsteads, bureaus and chairs; black walnut wardrobes and lounges, enameled cottage suits, sewing-machines, hair mattresses, feather beds, bolsters and pillows, &c., &c.
Also, a large assortment of office furniture, &c., at 12 o'clock, a very fine carved rosewood 7-octave piano, made by Wm. Hall & Son, of New-York; rosewood full round corner finished back 7-octave piano, made by Stoddart, of New-York, and one mahogany piano.

BOOK TRADE SALESROOMS,
NO. 498 BROADWAY.
LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO. Libraries catalogued and sold.
FRIDAY AND SATURDAY, MARCH 29 AND 30.
CHOICE PRIVATE LIBRARY.
A gentleman's library, consisting of choice and valuable editions of American and English books, many in elegant bindings; also, a choice collection of French, German and Spanish literature, the latter specially rich in scarce and valuable works. The collection of
FRENCH AND SPANISH LITERATURE
surpasses in extent and value anything of the kind ever sold in this country. Catalogues ready.
TUESDAY, APRIL 2, AND FOLLOWING DAYS, at 3 o'clock P. M. each day, the New-York Trade Sale of BOOKS, STATIONERY and STEREOTYPE PLATES.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.
Will sell by auction on SATURDAY, March 30, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 65 Liberty-st.,
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
Consisting of a general assortment, removed for convenience of sale, including parlor, dining-room, library and chamber furniture, velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets, rosewood suites in crimson brocatel, black walnut do., in reps, gilt-frame French-plate oval mirrors, Turkish easy-chairs, cottage suites, mattresses, pillows, bolsters, &c., china, crockery, glassware, &c.; also kitchen furniture.
Also, at 12 o'clock,
Rosewood pianos, mahogany do., rosewood case; four-pocket billiard table.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.
BY T. R. MINTURN.
THIS DAY, (FRIDAY, March 29,) at 11 o'clock, within the store:
3,000 packages Malaga Raisins.
1,000 boxes Naples Figs.
500 baskets Naples Figs.
100 bags Bordeaux Walnuts.
25 cases Sardines.
27 cases Maccaroni.

OFFICE OF COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE, FOURTH DISTRICT, STATE OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, No. 61 CHAMBERS-ST., Feb. 28, 1867.
WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION, March 15, 1867, at bonded warehouse, basement No. 40 Cortlandt-st., at 11 o'clock A. M., ten cases, containing about 250,000 cigarettes, the same having been distrained for taxes due the United States under the Internal Revenue Law. T. F. BAILEY, Collector.
The above sale is postponed to the 30th inst., at the same time and place. T. F. BAILEY, Collector.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT under and by virtue of a certain instrument of indenture, dated the sixth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, made and executed by EDWARD K. COLLINS, JAMES BROWN, ELISHA RIGGS, WILLIAM S. WETMORE and STEWART BROWN, of the first part; PROSPER M. WETMORE, of the second part, and the United States of America, by JOHN Y. MASON, Secretary of the Navy of the United States, of the third part, and for the purpose of obtaining repayment of the sum of one hundred and fifteen thousand and five hundred dollars, being the amount of the outstanding balance of advance due, unpaid and unrefunded to the United States, with interest thereon from the twentieth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, I will on the first day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, at 12 o'clock at noon sell at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New York, at public auction, for cash, the steamship *Atlantic*, her tackle, apparel, &c.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, April 19, 1858.
The above sale having been postponed from time to time to this date, it is hereby again postponed until THURSDAY, October twenty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, at twelve o'clock at noon.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, May 31, 1864.
The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, November thirty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, October 20, 1864.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, January twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, November 30, 1864.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-three, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, January 26, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, April twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, March 23, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, May twenty-four, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, April 26, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till Wednesday, June 21, 1865 at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, May 24, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, August 23, 1865, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, June 21, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, October twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 23, 1865. au24-lawtoc26
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-eight, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, October 26, 1865. oc27-lawtod28
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-nine, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1865. d29-lawtomh29
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, May thirty-first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, March 29, 1866. mh30-lawtom31
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, July twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, May 31, 1866. je1-lawtojy26
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, October twenty-fifth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, July 26, 1866. jy27-lawtooc25
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-seventh, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 25, 1866. oc26-lawtodec27
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, January thirty-first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1866. dec28-lawtojan31
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-eighth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1867. feb1-lawtomh28
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, May thirtieth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, March 28, 1867. mh29-lawtomy30

A. JOURNEAY, Auctioneer—Office No. 6 Pine-st.
EXECUTOR'S SALE AT PUBLIC AUCTION, on THURSDAY, April 11, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, at 12 o'clock, to close the estate of Smith Bloomfield, deceased, valuable property opposite Hamilton-square, on 68th and 69th sts., and on 1st-av., near 69th-st. Sixty per cent. of the purchase money on mortgage for three years. Maps, with further particulars, at auctioneer's office, No. 6 Pine-st.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.
SATURDAY, MARCH 30, AT 10½ O'CLOCK A. M., at No. 68 Montague-st., between Clinton and Henry sts., Brooklyn, rosewood parlor suite, hair cloth; library suite, reps; centre tables, etageres, paintings, arm-chairs, oak, walnut and painted chamber furniture, mattresses, English Brussels carpets, hat-stand, china, glassware, kitchen utensils, &c., &c.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL ON FRIDAY, MARCH 29, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 254 West 21st-st., near 8th-av., genteel household furniture, consisting of rosewood piano-forte, velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets, walnut and oak chamber suites, mattresses, bedding, dining-room suites &c.

AUCTION SALES.

J. H. DRAPER, Auctioneer.
UNITED STATES COTTON SALES.
JOHN H. DRAPER & CO.
WILL SELL
ON THURSDAY, April 4, 1867,
at 1 o'clock P. M., at their Salesroom, No. 112 Pearl-st.,
(Hanover-square,)
By order of Francis Robinson, Special Agent Treasury Department,
600 BALES NORTH CAROLINA
AND
SAVANNAH COTTON.
The above cotton has been sampled and classed by G. W. Amory, and may be seen by sample at the office of the auctioneers,
NO. 112 PEARL-ST.,
two days before the sale.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.
DISTRICT OF VERMONT SS.—Pursuant to a warrant of sale to me directed, issued out of the Honorable District Court of the United States for the District of Vermont, I shall sell at public auction, at the Custom-house, in Burlington, Vermont, on the 2d day of April, A. D. 1867, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, 22,100 pairs of PRUNELLA SHOE PATTERNS, the same having been ordered to be sold by a decree of said Court.
Given under my hand, at Chester, in said District, this 14th day of March, A. D. 1867.
H. H. HENRY, Marshal.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE, NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON CITY, March 1[illegible], 1867.
SALE OF OLD AND UNSERVICEABLE ARTICLES OF ORDNANCE.—There will be sold at public auction to the highest bidders, at noon, THURSDAY, the 11th day of April, 1867, at the office of the Inspector of Ordnance, Navy-yard, Philadelphia, Penn., a lot of old and unserviceable articles of ordnance, embracing shot and shell, about seven hundred (700) carbines, breech-loaders, about twenty-five hundred (2,500) muskets, rifled and smooth-bore, gun carriages and other stores.
The articles will be sold in lots.
Terms: One-half cash in Government funds, to be deposited on the conclusion of the sale, and the remainder within ten days afterward, during which time the articles must be removed from the Yard, otherwise they will revert to the Government.
H. A. WISE, Chief of Bureau.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.
MESSRS. MINER & SOMERVILLE will, as for a number of years past, give their personal attention to sales of household furniture at the residences of families declining housekeeping, and at their salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st.

THEALL & BROS., Auctioneers.
FRIDAY, MARCH 29, 1867, AT 10 1-2 o'clock, at No. 110 West 26th-st., near 6th-av., rosewood parlor furniture, enameled bedroom suites, mirrors, mattresses, extension table, Brussels and ingrain carpets, china and glass, kitchen utensils, &c.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY Nov. 19, 1866, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
8 A. M. Express train, via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.
10 A. M. Express and Mail train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for North.
11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.
3:50 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.
4:15 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and Montreal. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.
6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day except Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection at Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.
11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-car attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North.
A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 6:30 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 2:45 P. M., arriving in New-York at 6:15 P. M.
Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:50 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 5 P. M., arriving in New-York at 12:30 A. M.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:
8 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
8:45 A. M.—Way Train daily for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.
4 P. M.—Way, for Port Jervis, Newburgh, Warwick.
5 P. M.—Night Express, Buffalo, Salamanca and Dunkirk.
5:30 P. M.—Way train for Suffern.
6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
7:30 P. M.—Emigrant Train daily, for the West.
Also, Way Trains for Boiling Spring, Passaic and Paterson at 6:45 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M., 1:45, 3:45, 4:30, 6:15 and *11 P. M.—*Daily. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock.
Express trains run in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent.
H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT, FROM JAN. 2, 1867.
Leave James-slip, New-York:
9 A. M., mail train for Greenport and way stations.
11 A. M., for Syosset and way stations.
3 P. M., Yaphank Express train; and on Saturday nights for Riverhead.
4 P. M., for Syosset and way stations.
5 P. M., for Farmingdale and way stations.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 6:25 and 9:32 A. M. and 1:15, 4:32 and 6:32 P. M. Saturdays only at 11:15 P. M. The 9:32 and 4:32 run through to Monsey. THOMAS W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

STEAMBOATS.

SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH,
SANDY HOOK, HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIRHAVEN AND RED BANK.
FAVORITE STEAMBOAT META,
Capt. JOHN P. CORLIES.
Will leave south side of Barclay-st. Ferry as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, 5th, 3 P. M.	Wednesday, 6th, 3 P. M.
Thursday, 7th, 3 P. M.	Friday, 8th, 8 A. M.
Saturday, 9th, 9 A. M.	Monday, 11th, 9 A. M.
Tuesday, 12th, 10 A. M.	Wednesday, 13th, 11½ A. M.
Thursday, 14th, 12 M.	Friday, 15th, 1½ P. M.
Saturday, 16th, 2½ P. M.	Monday, 18th, 3 P. M.

MARCH—1867.
SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH, AND RED BANK.
Steamer SEA BIRD will leave Pier foot of Chambers-st., as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Thursday, 28....12½ P. M.	Friday, 29....12 A. M.
Saturday, 30....2 P. M.	Monday, April 1....2 P. M.
Tuesday, April 2..3 P. M.	

LONG ISLAND NAVIGATION COMPANY.
On and after March 15, 1867, the steamers of this Company will run as follows, leaving Pier No. 43 East River (foot of Rutgers-st.) New-York:
FOR SAG HARBOR, GREENPORT, ORIENT AND NEW-SUFFOLK.—Steamer ARTISAN, Capt. G. C. GIBBS, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 4 P. M.
FOR PORT JEFFERSON AND STONY BROOK.—Steamer SUNBEAM, Capt. E. A. HILDRETH, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, as per time table.
The new and beautiful sidewheel steamer RIVER QUEEN will be put on the route to Sag Harbor about May 1, 1867. DAVID WILLIAMS, President,
No. 5 Beekman-st.
J. S. TUTHILL, Agent, No. 5 James-slip.

NAVIGATION OF THE HUDSON RESUMED.—The boats of the PEOPLE'S LINE have commenced their regular trips to Albany. The ST. JOHN leaves MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, and the DEAN RICHMOND, TUESDAYS THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 6 o'clock P. M. MARCH 26, 1867.

FOR ALBANY AND TROY AND ALL POINTS NORTH AND EAST.—The first-class steamers of the New-York and Troy Steamboat Company leave daily, (Saturdays excepted,) at 6 P. M., from their new and extensive wharf, Pier No. 44 North River, foot of Spring-st.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare 75 cents. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

FURNITURE.

ESTABLISHED 1844.
SPRINGMEYER BROS.
LATE J. H. BELTER & CO.
FINE ROSEWOOD PARLOR FURNITURE.
PATENT ROSEWOOD BEDSTEADS.
PATENT ROSEWOOD BUREAUS,
(one lock controlling four drawers.)
Also, Rosewood, Black Walnut and Oak Library, Dining and Bedroom Furniture.
No. 722 Broadway, New-York.
Factory, 3d-av., corner of 76th-st.

FURNITURE, FURNITURE.
BRAUNSDORF & METZ,
(Successors to Weil & Braunsdorf,)
offer their stock of well-assorted furniture consisting of
PARLOR, SITTING-ROOM, LIBRARY, BEDROOM AND DINING-ROOM SUITES, OF THE LATEST STYLE,
to the public at Wholesale Prices.
AT NOS. 125 AND 127 RIVINGTON-ST.
N. B.—All goods warranted.

CHAMBER AND DINING-ROOM FURNITURE.—The greatest variety of CHAMBER SUITES, made from Walnut or Chestnut; also the most extensive assortment of ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE, is to be found at wholesale or retail, at Nos. 206 and 208 Canal-st., corner Mulberry, by EDWARD W. BAXTER & CO. We are manufacturers, and sell at lower prices than any other house in the City.

IN CONNECTION WITH OUR STORE on Elm-st., we have opened the larger store No. 394 Hudson-st., where we have constantly on hand a large assortment of furniture of the best quality. BROWN & BOGERT, Nos. 115, 117 and 119 Elm-st.

BEDROOM ENAMELED FURNITURE of warranted manufacture. Also, solid chestnut and walnut chamber suites, plain and ornamental, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1848.

ALL KINDS OF FURNITURE, MATTRESSES, bedding, looking-glasses, &c., cheapest at G. W. SNEDEN & CAMPBELL'S, No. 263 Bowery, between Stanton and Houston sts. Goods warranted and delivered free. Patent secretary bedsteads cheap.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

FIRST-PLACE M. E. CHURCH, SOUTH BROOKLYN.—Rev. Dr. DURBIN will preach on SABBATH MORNING next, 31st inst., at 10½ A. M., on the occasion of the Missionary anniversary. Sabbath-school exercises will be held in the afternoon and evening, when addresses from interesting speakers may be expected. A cordial invitation to be present is extended to all friends of Missionary work.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. FRIDAY.
ITALIAN OPERA.
Director....MAX MARETZEK
THE FREE LIST IS ENTIRELY SUSPENDED, with exception of the tickets issued to the Press.
LAST NIGHT OF MME. PAREPA-ROSA.
THIS (Friday) EVENING, March 29, at 8,
(Thirteenth Subscription Night,)
Second and positively last time of Mozart's
DON GIOVANNI,
with the same splendid cast as on Thursday last.
TO-MORROW (Saturday) AFTERNOON, March 30, at 1.
FAREWELL PAREPA MATINEE.
IL TROVATORE.
Tickets to the Matinee $1 50 each to all parts of the house. No reserved seats.
On MONDAY, April 1, ONLY NIGHT OF ERNANI.
On TUESDAY, April 2, ONLY NIGHT OF LA SONNAMBULA.
In active preparation and will be shortly produced. Petrella's new comic opera,
THE CARNIVAL OF VENICE.
The sale of reserved seats of tickets for any of the above-named performances will commence THIS MORNING, at the box-office of the Academy, Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and at Macoy & Herwig's, Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC MATINEE.
MAX MARETZEK'S ITALIAN OPERA.
GRAND FAREWELL PAREPA MATINEE
and positively last appearance of
MME. PAREPA-ROSA.
TO-MORROW (Saturday) AFTERNOON, March 30, at 1.
IL TROVATORE.
MME. PAREPA-ROSA.
MME. NATALI TESTA.
MAZZOLENI, BELLINI, BACELLI.
TICKETS TO THE MATINEE, $1 50 EACH.
TO ALL PARTS OF THE HOUSE. NO RESERVED SEATS.
THEY CAN NOW BE HAD AT THE USUAL PLACES.
SPECIAL NOTICE—THE LADY PATRONS are respectfully requested to purchase their tickets early, to avoid the crowding and inconvenience at the Ticket Offices.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
GRAND CONCERT
in aid of the
SOUTHERN RELIEF FUND,
Under the auspices of the
MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION,
BY
MAX MARETZEK'S OPERA TROUPE,
including
Miss CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG,
Miss A. M. HOUCK,
Mme. NATALI TESTA,
Signor BARAGLI,
Signor MARRA,
Signor ANTONUCCI,
Signor ALBANI,
(the celebrated Harpist,)
Mr. JEROME HOPKINS,
M. TRASTOUR,
Signor TORRIANI,
And the
GRAND ORCHESTRA OF THE ITALIAN OPERA,
SATURDAY EVENING, MARCH 30.
Tickets for sale at the Library, Astor-place, and No. 59 Liberty-st., at the Academy Box-office, and at Macoy & Herwig's, No. 112 Broadway.

STEINWAY HALL,
31ST GRAND SUNDAY CONCERT,
MARCH 31, at 8 o'clock.
L. F. HARRISON, DIRECTOR.
Second appearance of the favorite Prima Donna,
Mlle. PAULINE CANISSA.
Mr. G. W. MORGAN, Organist.
Mr. G. W. COLBY, Pianist.
Mr. THEODORE THOMAS, Conductor, and his FULL ORCHESTRA.
Tickets 50 cents.
Reserved seats 50 cents extra.

STEINWAY HALL.
TUESDAY EVENING, April 2,
Mr. OSCAR PFEIFFER'S
GRAND CONCERT,
on which occasion he will be assisted by
Signora GIUDITTA ALTIERI,
Prima Donna Soprano Assoluta,
IGNATZ POLLACK, (Baritone,)
RUDOLPH HENNIG, (Violoncello,)
WILLIAM GROSSCURTH, (Accompanist.)
Tickets of admission, $1.
Can be obtained at the ticket-office of the hall, Beer & Schirmer's, Schuberth's, and all the principal music-stores.

STEINWAY HALL.
PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY OF NEW-YORK.
PUBLIC REHEARSAL NO. 13, on SATURDAY, March 30, at 3 o'clock P. M. Admission 50 cents. Tickets for sale at the usual places. L. SPIER, Secretary.

THEATRE TICKET OFFICE.
Reserved seats for all first-class theatres, concerts, balls, &c., can always be obtained at the
THEATRE TICKET OFFICE,
Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway.

MUSICAL.

THE WEBER PIANO-FORTE
is called the best instrument made by all the leading musicians of this City and elsewhere. It is pronounced by the National Piano-forte Association, after a trial in their rooms with the first manufactures of this country, eminently the *best Piano in America*, and used by the Conservatory of Music and other high music schools altogether, because of their immense power, equality, sweetness and brilliancy of tone, elastic touch and great durability. Warerooms No. 429 Broome-st., near Broadway.

WATERS' SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS, MELODEONS, AND CABINET ORGANS, the best manufactured, to let, and rent allowed if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same. Second-hand pianos at bargains, from $60 to $225. Old pianos taken in exchange. Liberal discount to teachers and clergymen. Cash paid for second-hand pianos. Pianos tuned and repaired. New 7-octave pianos for $275 and upward. Warerooms No. 481 Broadway, N. Y.
HORACE WATERS.

HAZELTON BROTHERS, PIANO-FORTE manufacturers, would call the attention of musicians and the public generally to the many and great improvements in the construction of their pianos. Their "EUPHONIC AGRAFFE TREBLE" has been tested by the highest musical talent in the country, and conceded by all to possess power, brilliancy and sweetness in the highest degree. Pianos to let.
Warerooms, No. 99 Prince-st.

THE MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS.—Fifty-six gold or silver medals or other highest premiums awarded them. Used and recommended by the best organists generally. Fifty styles, $75 to $1,000.
New and second-hand instruments rented on favorable terms.
Warerooms, No. 596 Broadway, New-York.

AN ASSORTMENT OF NEW PIANO-FORTES to let and sold on instalments, at the manufactory, Nos. 156 and 158 East 31st-st.
L. P. CUMMINGS.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—JOHN GREEN RICHARDSON, plaintiff, against BARNED'S BANKING COMPANY, limited, defendant. Summons.—For a money demand on Contract. (Com. not served.) To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, New-York City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, at No. 10 Wall-street, in said City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of five thousand seven hundred and thirty-five dollars and forty cents, ($5,735 40,) with interest from the tenth day of August, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, beside the costs of this action.
HAWKINS & COTHREN,
Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 10 Wall-st.
Dated, NEW-YORK, March 9, 1867.
The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York and State of New-York, on the 14th day of March, 1867.
HAWKINS & COTHREN,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
[U. S. Int. Rev. stamp, 50 cents canceled.]
mh15 law6w*

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.—THE MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION, plaintiffs, against HUGH McCABE, sole Executor named in the last will and testament of Hugh McCabe, deceased; the said Hugh McCabe, individually; Bernard F. McCabe, Administrator of Hugh McCabe, deceased, with the will annexed; Catharine McCabe, the said Bernard F. McCabe individually; Elizabeth Riley and James T. Riley, her husband; George S. Deane and Rosanna Deane, his wife; William Wood and Anne Wood, his wife; William Page, Henry Banta and Mary M. Banta, his wife, and Victor F. Richard, defendants. Amended summons for relief. (Complaint not served.) To the defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at his office in the City Hall of the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 232 Grand-street, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated March 12, 1867.
SLOSSON & FELLOWS,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
The amended complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, in the City Hall in said City, on the 22d day of March, 1867.
SLOSSON & FELLOWS,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
[U. S. Int. Rev. Stamp, 50c., cancelled.] mh29-law6wF*

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening of One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street, from Second-avenue to Third-avenue, in the City of New-York. Pursuant to statutes in such case made and provided, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty, of the City of New-York, hereby give notice, that they intend to apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term of said Court, to be held at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on Tuesday the 16th day of April, 1867, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment, in the above entitled matter; that the nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended, is the opening of One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street, from Second-avenue to Third-avenue, in said City, as laid out on the map or plan of said City, under and by virtue of an act of the Legislature of the people of the State of New-York, entitled "An Act relative to improvements touching the laying out of Streets and Roads in the City of New-York and for other purposes," passed April 3, 1807.
RICHARD O'GORMAN,
Counsel to the Corporation.
Dated NEW-YORK, March 23, 1867.

SUPREME COURT, BROOME COUNTY.—SAMUEL A. VAN WYCK against SOPHIA C. GRIFFETH, the wife of HUGH P. GRIFFETH, and the said HUGH P. GRIFFETH.—Summons—For relief—To the above defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 9 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.
R. P. LEE, Plaintiff's Attorney,
No. 9 Pine-st., N. Y.
Dated JAN. 1, 1867.
The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of Broome County, at Binghamton, Jan. 23, 1867. R. P. LEE, Plaintiff's Attorney.
[U. S. Int. Rev. Stamp, 50cts., canc'd.] mh1-law6wF*

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AND VAN AMBURGH'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE COMBINATION,
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
LAST DAY BUT TWO.
THE GREAT LOCAL SENSATIONAL PIECE.
EVERY AFTERNOON AT 3; EVENING AT 7 3-4.
OUR TENEMENT-HOUSES.
LAST WEEK BUT ONE
of the
ENTIRE VAN AMBURGH COLLECTION OF LIVING WILD ANIMALS,
on exhibition at all hours.
GREAT LIVING CURIOSITIES!
MME. HINES, THE BEARDED LADY.
A GIANT AND GIANTESS, A LEOPARD CHILD, TWO DWARFS, CIRCASSIAN GIRL.
GORDON CUMMING'S COLLECTION.
COSMORAMAS, LEARNED SEAL, HAPPY FAMILY, GRAND AQUARIA, HISTORICAL RELICS.
OVER 850,000 OTHER CURIOSITIES.
Admission, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents. MONDAY, April 1—STREETS OF NEW-YORK will be produced.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Lessee and Manager....WM. WHEATLEY
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
FRIDAY EVENING, March 29, 1867.
TWO HUNDRED AND SECOND PERFORMANCE OF THE BLACK CROOK,
with Jarrett & Palmer's celebrated
PARISIENNE BALLET TROUPE,
AND THE
GORGEOUS TRANSFORMATION SCENE.
THIRTY-THIRD GRAND MATINEE.
SATURDAY, March 30, 1867, at 1 o'clock.
ADMISSION TO MATINEE:
Parquet and Dress Circle....$1
Family Circle....50c
Curtain rises at night at 7¾; at Matinee 1 P. M.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING, March 29,
BENEFIT OF MR. W. CASTLE.
THE RICHINGS ENGLISH OPERA COMPANY
in Auber's romantic opera,
FRA DIAVOLO. FRA DIAVOLO.
THIS EVENING. THIS EVENING.
CASTLE, CAMPBELL, SEGUIN, PEAKS, WYLIE,
Mrs. ZELDA HARRISON SEGUIN,
AND
MISS CAROLINE RICHINGS.
Grand Chorus and Orchestra.
TO-MORROW (SATURDAY) GRAND OPERA MATINEE, DAUGHTER OF THE REGIMENT.
TICKETS SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS.
No extra charge for reserving seats.
SATURDAY EVENING—THE BOHEMIAN GIRL, which has achieved a decided and marked success.
MONDAY—First time in America, in English, THE CROWN DIAMONDS.

WALLACK'S.
MR. GEORGE HOLLAND
respectfully announces for his
BENEFIT
ON MONDAY EVENING, April 1,
Poole's excellent Comedy, entitled
PAUL PRY,
and the amusing farce of
THE SECRET.
Box-book now open.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS—720 B'dway.
NORMA L NORMA L NORMA
O M E O M E O M
R R O R R O R R
M O N M O N M O
AMRON AMRON AMRON
PROLONGED SCREAMS OF LAUGHTER NIGHTLY.

NOTICE.
The members of the company of the WINTER GARDEN THEATRE, and all parties having claims against it, will receive the amounts due them by calling at No. 35 Macdougal-st. on FRIDAY, March 29, from 12 to 3 o'clock. H. J. JACKSON, Treasurer.

BUNYAN TABLEAUX, LARGEST PANORAMA in the world. Sixty magnificent scenes, illustrating Bunyan's Pilgrims' Progress, Union Hall, Broadway and 23d-st. Open every night at 7; commencing at 8. Admission, 50 cents; children, 25 cents. Matinee Wednesday and Saturday, at 3 o'clock.
ROBERT J. GREENWOOD, Manager and Proprietor.

INSTRUCTION.

SEWARD INSTITUTE.
Florida, Orange Co., N. Y.
Institution endowed. Advantages superior. Terms, $100 for 21 weeks.
T. G. SCHRIVER, A. M.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S
Classical French and English School, with primary department and gymnasium, 5th-av., corner of 28th-st.

MOUNT PLEASANT INSTITUTE—PRIVATE classes for boys, Amherst, Mass., H. C. NASH, Principal. The Forty-third semi-annual session will commence May 1. Location, seven hours from New-York; unsurpassed for beauty and healthfulness; $400 per year. Circulars upon request.

NEWBURGH INSTITUTE, SEMINARY HILL, NEWBURGH ON THE HUDSON.—English, French and Classical School for 25 boys, commences Summer session April 1. For circulars address HENRY W. SIGLAR, Principal.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, Classical, Commercial and French, with preparatory departments, No. 126 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st., on Washington-square. Terms reasonable. GEO. W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S ENGLISH and French Boarding School for young ladies, College-av., New-Brunswick, N. J. A native French teacher resides in the family.

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE FOR LADIES, at Poughkeepsie. English, French, Latin and music. Quarter begins April 17. Send for circular. Rev. C. D. RICE.

MOUNTAIN INSTITUTE—HAVERSTRAW, N. Y.—A select boarding school for ten boys. Pleasant location. Terms moderate.
LAVALETTE WILSON, A. M., Principal.

HOME INSTITUTE.—A BOARDING SCHOOL for young ladies. The Spring term will commence April 15. Address the Principal, Miss M. METCALF, Tarrytown, N. Y.

ROSE HILL FAMILY SCHOOL FOR Young Ladies and Misses, at Danbury, Conn. For circulars, address Mrs. C. M. WHITE, Principal.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A boarding-school for boys. For circulars, apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES—Bridgeport, Conn. For circulars address MISS EMILY NELSON.

POUGHKEEPSIE (N. Y.) MILITARY INSTITUTE—A classical, commercial and military school. O. S. WARRING, A. M. Principal.

YOUNG LADIES' BOARDING SCHOOL, Fishkill, N. Y.; terms moderate. For circulars, &c., address the principal, REV. W. PECK.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, WHITE Plains, N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, A. M.

TEACHERS.

A YOUNG LADY DESIRES A POSITION as governess; teaching the English branches, and music, or would act as housekeeper in a family of undoubted respectability, taking entire charge of children's clothing. Address, M. M. M., Box No. 109 *Times* Office.

A PRIVATE TUTOR.—A GENTLEMAN of experience will give private instruction in the classics, mathematics and English branches. Hours from 3½ to 6 P. M. Highest references. Address M. A., Box No. 107 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY, A FEW MUSIC pupils, or a situation as visiting governess. Address M., No. 863 Greenwich-st.

DRY GOODS.

LINENS A SPECIALTY.
MILLIKEN & CO.,
NO. 749 BROADWAY,
offer at low prices a large and complete assortment of
IRISH LINENS OF THE BEST BRANDS,
BED AND TABLE LINEN
of the best Irish, Scotch and Barnsley makes, together with a complete assortment of
TOWELS, DIAPERS, L. C. HANDKERCHIEFS,
and everything else in the Linen line, to which they invite the attention of housekeepers and others in want of such goods.

TO FAMILIES VISITING THE PARIS EXPOSITION.
CACHMIRES AND LACES,
COMPAGNIE DES INDES,
80 RUE RICHELIEU, 80.
Messrs. VERDE DELISLE, the proprietors, respectfully desire to inform the American ladies who visit the French capital, that they will find at their establishment the largest and richest assortment of CACHMIRES AND LACES in the world, at prices that will sustain any and every comparison. The factories of the Company, placed as they are in every lace district of France and Belgium, and in all of the shawl districts of India, enable them to sell at the price of manufactures instead of merchants, as well as to produce designs EXCLUSIVELY THEIR OWN. English is CURRENTLY SPOKEN IN THE ESTABLISHMENT.
N. B.—The proprietors pay no commissions to any parties to bring custom to the house.

R. H. MACY,
NOW OPENING
1,000 dozen ladies', gent's and children's
DESCHAMPS PARIS KID GLOVES,
ALL SELECTED SPRING COLORS,
EVERY PAIR WARRANTED.
No. 66 14th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.,
14th-st. and 6th-av.

KID GLOVES REDUCED IN PRICE. $1 50 for the best, $1 25 for the seconds; every pair warranted. Also, fabric gloves at low prices. N. B.—Paris flowers, wreaths, &c., just received; new styles. W. J. ELGER, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

CLOTHING.

HAMILTON & KIMPTON,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
No. 105 STRAND, (opposite Exeter Hall,) LONDON.
Gentlemen visiting England and passing through London are invited to see the well-selected stock of Cloths, Beavers, Witneys and Trouserings, of the very best materials; or, by forwarding remittance with their measures, can have the goods sent by Express Company, as usual.
No. 105 STRAND, LONDON.

ASTROLOGY.

MADAME ROSS, MEDICAL AND BUSINESS CLAIRVOYANT, has removed her office to No. 100 West 27th-st., near 7th-av., where she shows a likeness of the person you will marry and tells his name. Beware of illiterate pretenders who try to imitate her. Lucky numbers.

165 BOWERY.—MADAME WIDGER, CLAIRVOYANT, tells you all you want to know—losses, numbers, diseases, &c.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager....Mr. Lester Wallack
FRIDAY EVENING, March 29,
BENEFIT
OF
Miss FANNY MORANT.
First night this season of the excellent Comedy, in three acts, entitled
THE SERIOUS FAMILY,
With the following excellent cast:
Captain Murphy Maguire....Mr. Frederic Robinson
Aminadab Sleek....Mr. A. W. Young
Charles Torrens....Mr. B. T. Ringgold
Frank Vincent....Mr. C. H. Rockwell
Danvers....Mr. E. Cashin
Mrs. Charles Torrens....Miss Madeline Henriques
Mrs. Ormsby Delmaine....Miss Fanny Morant
Lady Sowerby Creamly....Mrs. Vernon
Emma Torrens....Miss M. Barrett
Graham....Miss Greene
Concluding with (first time this season) the laughable Farce,
HIGH LIFE BELOW STAIRS,
With a capital distribution:
Lovel....Mr. Charles Fisher
Freeman, his friend....Mr. Graham
The Duke's Servant....Mr. Norton
Sir Harry's Servant....Mr. Young
Philip.... } Servants } ....Mr. Pope
Tom.... } to Lovel } ....Mr. Geo. Browne
Kitty....Miss Mary Gannon
Lady Bab's Maid....Mrs. Sedley Brown
Lady Charlotte's Maid....Mrs. John Sefton
In the course of the piece,
Song, "All in a Livery"....Mrs. Sedley Brown
And the
Minuet de la Cour by Mr. Norton and Miss Mary Gannon.
The marked approbation bestowed on the revival of Tom Taylor's successful drama, founded on Miss Braddon's novel, entitled
HENRY DUNBAR,
which has created so great a sensation at this Theatre, has induced the management to state that it will be given
WITH APPROPRIATE SCENERY, COSTUMES, APPOINTMENTS
AND GREAT DISTRIBUTION OF CHARACTERS,
On SATURDAY EVENING, March 30,
being the LAST NIGHT of Mr. J. W. WALLACK'S appearance this season.
MONDAY EVENING, APRIL 1,
BENEFIT OF MR. GEORGE HOLLAND,
when will be presented Poole's popular comedy of
PAUL PRY,
and first time this season the excellent farce of
THE SECRET.
TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 2,
will be presented, for the first time in America, an entirely new and original drama, written by Dion Boucicault, Esq., entitled
HUNTED DOWN,
with ORIGINAL MUSIC, APPROPRIATE SCENERY and COSTUMES.
Due notice will be given of the repetition of
THE POOR GENTLEMAN,
and the production of the petite comedy entitled
SIMPSON & CO.
Doors open at 7½; commences at 8.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Managers....Lewis Baker and Mark Smith
THE GREAT SUCCESS,
GREAT SUCCESS,
GREAT SUCCESS
OF
JEANNIE DEANS,
JEANNIE DEANS,
JEANNIE DEANS,
induces the Managers to announce it for representation
UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.
Miss ROSE EYTINGE in her beautiful personation of the heroine, with Messrs. MARK SMITH, LEWIS BAKER, and their excellent company in the cast.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Lessee, Director and Manager....G. L. FOX
BENEFIT OF Mrs. G. C. HOWARD.
THE GREAT, ORIGINAL "TOPSEY."
UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.
Mr. J. W. LINGARD....as....Uncle Tom.
Mr. G. C. HOWARD....as....St. Clair
Mr. N. B. CLARK....as....Legree
Mr. G. L. FOX as PHINEAS and THE DEACON.
The piece brilliantly cast throughout.
SATURDAY—The last of Uncle Tom.
MONDAY—G. L. FOX'S new Pantomime.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
FRIDAY EVENING, March 29,
JOINT FAREWELL BENEFIT OF
MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS.
FAIRY CIRCLE.
PATIENCE AND PERSEVERANCE.
THE IRISH TUTOR.
SATURDAY—LAST WILLIAMS MATINEE.
MONDAY—MISS MAGGIE MITCHELL.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.—COMEDY.
SATURDAY EVENING, March 30, 1867, at 8 o'clock.
LA FEMME DE BONDI. Episode in four acts by M. M. Michel Masson and de Villeneuve. Very soon, benefit of Tauffan Benoiton, (the Little Georgette.)
Ticket office at H. Dardonville's, No. 678 Broadway.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st. opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT....Director.
REGULAR MATINEES AT 2:30
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
IMMENSE HIT OF THE
WONDERFUL RUNNELS FAMILY,
whose extraordinary and exquisitely beautiful classic gymnastic exercises are received on every occasion with
ENTHUSIASTIC PEALS OF APPLAUSE!
Prof. G. P. HUTCHINSON and his
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SPECIAL NOTICE.
AUCTION SALE.
As the delivery of presents on "Home and School Festival Tickets" will close on SATURDAY, the 30th inst., the stock of goods remaining on hand will be sold at public auction on MONDAY, April 1, in accordance with the published announcement. Sale to commence at 10 A. M., at the delivery office, No. 611 Broadway, corner of Houston-st.
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LECTURES.

THE NEW-YORK INFIRMARY FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN, No. 126 2d-av., will open its classes for students on MONDAY, April 1. Young ladies wishing to commence a thorough course of instruction in medicine are invited to apply to Dr. BLACKWELL, at the Infirmary.

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HISTORICAL PHOTOGRAPHY.

Mr. Brady has just made an interesting addition to his large and valuable collection of historical pictures. It is a group of eminent personages, of which the central figure is the venerable philanthropist, George Peabody. Around him are grouped the gentlemen whom he has selected as the trustees of the fund which he has given to advance the cause of education in the Southern States—Gen. Grant, Admiral Farragut, Hon. W. C. Rives, of Virginia; Hon. W. A. Graham, of North Carolina; Hon. William Aiken, of South Carolina; Hon. Robert C. Winthrop and Gov. Clifford, of Massachusetts; Hon. Hamilton Fish and Hon. W. M. Evarts, of New-York, and Bishop McIlvaine, of Ohio. The grouping of all these persons so as to make an artistic and satisfactory picture, was a task of no small difficulty; but Mr. Brady has succeeded admirably, not only in this respect, but in producing very characteristic likenesses of all the persons in the group. If any might be singled out as peculiarly successful, it would be those of Mr. Peabody and Gen. Grant. But none are poor, while the general effect of the grouping and the care with which every portion of the picture is finished, leave nothing to be desired as a photographic composition.

The collection to which this is the latest and not the least interesting addition, is one of which Mr. Brady may well be proud, and which the country should value as above all price. There is no other collection like it, probably, in the whole world, either as respects numbers, interest or completeness. It forms a pictorial history of this country, embracing a period of nearly half a century. Here are included portraits of all the statesmen, generals, and men of letters who have flourished within that period, and here are preserved the most authentic records of the great events through which the country has just passed. Mr. Brady went to Washington about twenty years ago, when the Daguerrean art was in its infancy, and there secured portraits of the prominent statesmen of the day, of those who were just passing off the stage of active public life, as well as of those who were just coming into notice. From these daguerreotypes, still carefully preserved, Mr. Brady has obtained those admirable photographic likenesses of Clay, Calhoun, Gen. Jackson, John Quincy Adams, and other statesmen of that time, which form the most satisfactory records we possess of the great political leaders of the last generation. Two large pictures, of no artistic merit whatever, possess peculiar interest from a historical point of view. They are merely collections of faces, massed together without any attempt at arrangement; but these faces are likenesses of the members of Congress of 1860—the Congress which finally split in two on the question of disunion. What would we not give could we possess equally authentic portraits of the members of the Revolutionary Congress? In time, the same historic interest will attach to these. Many of the members of the Congress of 1860 have passed away, leaving no other memorial of their features. Many of them have achieved enviable fame by patriotic services on the field or in Congress, while others have rendered their names infamous by treason. But here they are, patriots side by side with traitors, affording a most interesting study to the historian and to the student of history.

Coming down to the commencement of the late war, we find Mr. Brady among the earliest in the field. More successful than McDowell or McClellan, he took Bull Run, Manassas, and rebel batteries and trenches by the dozen, the record of his achievements in this line being open to the inspection of all who may choose to visit his gallery. From the first defeat of the army of the Potomac until its triumphal entry into Richmond and the surrender of Lee and of Johnston, Mr. Brady and his assistants were constantly in the field. They participated in every campaign, both in Virginia and the Southwest, and were indefatigable in the pursuit of their art. Not infrequently they adjusted their cameras and took their pictures under fire, while the ground all about them was plowed and harrowed by rebel shot and shell. Taken under these circumstances, Mr. Brady's war pictures are literally pictures of the war. They tell the story of the great conflict with sad fidelity. There is nothing ideal in this sun picture of the Petersburgh trenches, after the final assault—that rebel soldier was really lying there, among the ruins of the battered fortifications, his left temple pierced by the fragment of a shell;—such was the actual appearance of the City of Richmond, on the day after its evacuation by the rebel troops, the tottering walls in the burnt portion still standing, and the streets all deserted and silent. Turning from picture to picture, we can trace the story of the various campaigns as told by that unerring historic artist, the Sun. We can follow McDowell from Washington to the disastrous but bravely-fought field of Bull Run. We can land with McClellan on the Peninsula, wait with him through those six weary weeks in the mud before Yorktown, share his chagrin on entering the deserted rebel works, and pass on to the unfortunate campaign before Richmond. In the same way we can visit the glorious battle-field of Antietam, and follow in the track of the retreating rebels until we lose sight of their flying columns beyond the Potomac River. In the Southwest we can go through the siege of Vicksburgh and that of Port Hudson, and revisit the scenes of Grant's great victories near Chattanooga. The panoramic view of this region, taken from the summit of Lookout Mountain, is an admirable specimen of landscape photography, giving the whole sweep of the river as it turns away from the mountain barrier, with all the nearer details clearly and sharply defined, while the distance fades away into aerial mistiness.

The campaign in the Wilderness is told in these pictures with more vividness than it will ever be narrated by the historian. Here we have all the Generals that took part in that movement, each surrounded by his staff; here we have the camps, the trains, the roads, the bridges, the dreadful swamps and forests, where rebel and Union soldiers fought with equal valor and desperation. Here, also, we look upon fields and into trenches from which the smoke of battle has scarcely died away, where men and horses are still lying side by side as they fell, their blood still oozing from their ragged wounds, and their limbs not yet stiffened in death. The repulse at Cold Harbor, the passage of the James River, and the long siege of Petersburgh are all thus faithfully and vividly chronicled.

So also are the incidents of Sherman's grand march from Atlanta to the seaboard, and the final scenes of the war. Every one of the Southern cities is here photographed as it appeared immediately after its capture by our troops; every battle-field as it appeared immediately after the action to which it gives a name.

Some of the most interesting pictures of the whole series are these portraits. Mr. Brady has taken photographs of every man of note connected with the Union army, and of many of the more distinguished of the rebel officers. Gen. Grant, as he appeared among his staff, or with the President, or in his tent, or with his horse, is of course a prominent figure. So is Gen. Sherman, surrounded by the Generals who took part in his campaigns. One of the most characteristic portraits ever taken of Gen. Lee was made by Mr. Brady the day after the surrender of the rebel army of Northern Virginia. Judging by this photograph, the hardships and disappointments of the campaign had not told very heavily upon that General. He looks very easy and comfortable, and as if he were rather glad that the war was over.

A series of photographs from the prison-pens at Andersonville, possess a painful interest. These pictures were taken by a Union prisoner, formerly one of Mr. Brady's assistants, to whom Mr. Brady sent through the lines a small camera with photographic materials. The rebel officers in charge interposed no obstacles to the taking of pictures, and in this way was obtained a mass of testimony against them which cannot be contradicted. These pictures substantiate all the charges of neglect and cruelty that have been made against the rebel officials, and it is rather surprising that our men were permitted to carry them away.

Besides these photographic records of the war, Mr. Brady has in his gallery a large collection of the portraits of well-known citizens of New-York. These portraits display the highest qualities of photographic workmanship and artistic finish, and form by themselves a collection of great interest and more than local value. A stranger in New-York, wishing to form the acquaintance of our great bankers and merchants, and of our editors and other literary celebrities, should spend an hour or two at Brady's, where he can meet them all on the most familiar terms.

Mr. Brady has been very successful with porcelain photographs, finished in color by careful artists. Some of his portraits in this style have all the delicacy and artistic finish of a miniature painting on ivory. He has just completed an exquisite portrait of Mrs. Belmont, which for delicacy of color and beauty of finish can hardly be surpassed.

But the most valuable portions of Mr. Brady's collection, are the series of war pictures and the historical portraits. These, once lost, could never be reproduced. Many of the statesmen of twenty years ago have passed away. The battle-fields of the South have been plowed up or are now overgrown with forest, with all traces of the conflict obliterated. The ruined cities are being rebuilt, and the fortifications about them are fast disappearing. The photographic records of these men, these events and these scenes, should be placed where they will be secure from destruction. A fire might sweep them away in half an hour; and then we should feel how irretrievable was our loss, and how culpable was the neglect that exposed such treasures to danger. They ought to be deposited at once in some fire-proof building, where they could remain as a permanent record of the men and the events of our time.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Interesting Debate in the United States Senate.

The following debate, which occurred in the Senate on Wednesday last, contains information concerning the progress made in the construction of the Union Pacific Railroad, which has considerable interest for the friends of that great enterprise and for the public at large:

The President *pro tempore* laid before the Senate the following communication from the Department of the Interior:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 25, 1867.

SIR: In reply to a resolution adopted by the Senate this day, directing the Secretary of the Interior "to report to the Senate the cause or causes for the suspension of work by the Union Pacific Railroad Company, when the said suspension took place, and what legislation is necessary, if any, to secure the early completion of the Pacific Railroad from Omaha westward," I have the honor to state that this Department has not been advised of a suspension of work by the Union Pacific Railroad Company, and is not prepared to recommend legislation with a view to secure the object mentioned in the resolution.

I am, Sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
O. H. BROWNING, Secretary.

Hon. B. F. WADE, President of the Senate of the United States.

Mr. Conness—I move to refer that communication to the Committee on the Pacific Railroad, and I desire to say that my information is, and I have no doubt of its correctness, that there has not been any work done upon that part of the Pacific Railroad since the Winter began. It is a matter of no little consequence to this country, which has appropriated so liberally for the construction of that great improvement, that any company engaged in the construction should cease operations at any season of the year. It cannot be alleged nor pleaded that because it is the season of Winter, therefore they cannot carry on operations. The Central Pacific Railroad of California, who are now engaged in making a part of this great thoroughfare, have had during the entire Winter not less than twelve thousand men engaged at a point seven thousand feet above the sea, near the summit of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, where the snows fall to great depth; and they have not ceased their labor during the Winter season. They have indeed conducted their operations at great increased cost to themselves; but as they have been furnished by the Government with nearly enough to enable them to build the road, they feel that they would be lacking in their duty to the public and to the Government, if they should show a want of energy in carrying on the work with which they are charged.

I have recently had a communication from an agent of this Government, a very responsible and intelligent gentleman, who came to Omaha on the 300 miles of road constructed, and at the end of the road, I cannot name the station, but the western terminus, he had to remain six days before he could travel eastward to Omaha upon the 300 miles constructed of that road, because of the want of a common order of energy in removing the snow from the track, they having no sufficient apparatus for performing that comparatively easy task. For six days he was detained there; and he tells me that there has not been a particle of work done upon the road through this entire Winter; that they intend to resume operations when the suns grow warm in the late Spring.

Now, we are told by the Interior Department, which is charged with the superintendence and direction of this work, that there is no knowledge in that Department of these facts, if they be facts. I call the attention of the honorable Chairman of the Committee on the Pacific Railroad of this body to this state of facts; first, as alleged, that there is a total cessation of labor and has been for a length of time—

Mr. Howard—How long?

Mr. Conness—Since the Winter began, and there is not at this time, as the Secretary of the Interior reports, any knowledge in the Department as to whether they have ceased or not; and I beg his attention and the attention of his Committee to this important subject.

Mr. Pomeroy—I suppose there is nothing before the Senate particularly for discussion.

Mr. Conness—There is a motion to refer the communication to the Committee on the Pacific Railroad.

Mr. Pomeroy—On that question I simply desire to say that I do not wish to draw any comparison between one company and another. The Company on the Pacific have undoubtedly done exceedingly well. I never heard anything against them. As to this Company, all I know about them is what I have heard and seen in the papers. I understand that they have built more miles of road during the year last past than were ever built by any company anywhere in any country within the same time. They did that without having any eastern connections by which they could get their iron on to the track. They had to take it up the circuitous windings of the Missouri River, in a bad state of water. Working on the surface where a road is going, a valley, is a very different state of facts from what it would be if they were in the mountains making deep cuts. That work can be prosecuted in the Winter; but where it is mere surface work, grading through the Valley of the Platte, where the entire surface is frozen, with no deep cuts to excavate, it is almost impossible to pursue it through the Winter.

I only make these remarks for the sake of saying that unless there is some state of facts that I do not know of, any attack upon this Company, would seem to me to be entirely gratuitous.

Mr. Conness—I have made a simple statement of facts. The Senator from Kansas calls it an attack. I do not know why he uses that language. I believe the facts I have stated are correct. If they shall not be found to be correct, I shall be most glad. But I call the attention of the Senator to the fact that the law allows that Company to work for three hundred miles ahead of a continuous, completed line, and it is scarcely possible that they could not find some way to exercise their energy on that road during the Winter months. In addition to that they have had from 1864, when the second Pacific Railroad Bill was passed, until the present Winter set in, during which to deposit their iron. I desire to call the attention of the Senator to those facts.

Mr. Morrill, of Maine—I only take a general interest, of course, in this road; but the impression made on my mind, from the remarks of the Senator, is that the Company are not doing their duty.

Mr. Conness—I think not.

Mr. Morrill, of Maine—I understand that the direction of that road is not in the Government; that it is in the Company, and that the Company has its rights by its charter. Now, whether they go fast or slow, according to the judgment of my honorable friend from California, is not the question; and although I should have very great confidence in what might be his judgment on a state of facts of which he had accurate knowledge, I will suggest to him it is rather a serious matter on a great work like this, in which the country feels so deep a solicitude, to arraign them before the Senate, for it is hardly less than an arraignment. To say that a company that has charge of so great a work as that are neglectful of their duty is at least to advertise the country that they are not sufficiently vigilant in the prosecution of a great work in which the whole country is interested. I do not understand that the Government of the United States have anything to do with the execution or prosecution of that work so long as the Company keeps itself within the provisions of its charter. There may be a pretty broad field for criticism outside, perhaps, of the actual duties which devolve upon those parties in the execution of this great work, outside of the exact provisions of their charter; but I will suggest to the honorable Senator that all that was purposely left to this Company by the Government of the United States. That is a province of discretion which belongs to them and does not belong to the Government, and necessarily, because in the prosecution of such a work as this the Government could not foresee exactly the circumstances under which this Company might be able to press it with vigor now and to suspend its operations at some other time. The criticism of my honorable friend may in one sense be [illegible], that they do not go as fast as he could desire and as the public expects, possibly, and it may be a very severe censure on them, and yet it may be as unjust a thing as my honorable friend could say in regard to those who have the charge of that work and the great enterprise itself. I am not saying it is so, but I am simply saying that when the Senator rises here and employs language with reference to this Company, which is to go to the country at large, and makes a statement in which he contrasts the lethargy or inaction of this Company with the commendable energy of the company on the other end, he will see that he is in danger, if they are not very much in fault, of doing that Company a very great injury.

Mr. Conness—Will the Senator permit me to say a word at this point?

Mr. Morrill, of Maine—Certainly.

Mr. Conness—I made the contrast to show one point, and that is that such an elevation as placed the operations of one of these companies in deep snows was not a sufficient reason for a cessation of labor. That was what I confined myself to.

Mr. Howard—I will inquire what is immediately before the Senate.

The President, *pro tempore*—The communication from the Secretary of the Interior will be read again, if it is desired.

Mr. Howard—What is the motion before the Senate?

The President, *pro tempore*—The motion is to refer this communication to the Committee on the Pacific Railroad.

Mr. Howard—Of course I shall vote for that reference. I have but a word to say on this subject. The honorable Senator from California wishes me, as Chairman of the Committee on the Pacific Railroad, to take notice of the fact, which he alleges, that there has been some dereliction on the part of the Union Pacific Railroad Company in the prosecution of their work during the past Winter, and he alleges that there has been nothing done or very little done upon their route during or since the commencement of Winter. I do not know how this may be. I have not been informed by any report or by any official communication upon the subject, whether they have or have not been guilty of a stoppage of their work during the Winter. I know this, however, from all sources of information which are to be relied upon, that that Company have prosecuted their work with most commendable diligence and energy during the last year. I think when the facts shall be known to the country as they actually exist, there will be found no ground whatever of censure toward that Company in reference to the prosecution of their work. From what I learn they have been remarkably energetic in that prosecution. In saying this I do not intend to disparage the California Company, which has shown certainly an equal alacrity and an equal energy in the prosecution of their portion of the work. If the Union Pacific Railroad Company have seen fit to intermit their operations during the Winter season, I think it is fair and reasonable to presume that there have been obstacles in the way which justified that intermission; and I would not be understood as casting any censure upon the Company in this regard. On the other hand, I believe that the Company are entitled to praise for their activity and the force and energy with which they have carried on the work.

But, Sir, what can Congress do about it? The Company are bound by their charter to complete the whole of this work within a given period of time, and their charter allows them to do it in their own way, subject to the restrictions contained in their charter; and I am not able to see, I confess, the propriety of attempting to launch any legislation here on the subject. If they are guilty of a breach of their charter there is a remedy well known to the law, which can be enforced against them. They know it, and the world knows it; and if they commit a violation of their charter it is at their peril; so that every motive of private interest urges them to perform their work promptly, honestly and well; and I believe from my own information that they are so doing at the present time.

Mr. Harlan—I think it is due to the company constructing this road that I should say, in addition to what has been said by the Chairman of the Committee, that this Company has not intermitted its work only so far forth as the character of the weather compelled it to do so. When the frost set in in the early part of the Winter, and the ground became so frozen that it became impossible for them to grade the shallow grading that was necessary to be done on the part of the work on which they were engaged, they stopped grading and putting down ties and rails; but they continued their work in the construction of machinery and in purchasing and shipping iron; and I have been informed by one of the officers of the company that they now have in possession and on the way to the line of this road enough iron to lay the track to the Laramie Plains, beyond the first bold ridge of the Rocky Mountains, and are prepared to commence the work as soon as the frost is out of the ground, and put down the track at the rate of two miles a day, which will be something more than the work progressed during the last year, which has been properly said to be more rapidly than ever a railroad was constructed before. The Company has built, during the past year, more miles of road than the law required them to build during that period. They have, therefore, more than fulfilled their contract.

The Senator from California, however, has truthfully said that they might have been prosecuting the work probably on the deep cuts in the Rocky Mountains; but they found, in looking at the legislation recently had by Congress on this subject, that they were cut off from the subsidy that they were entitled to under the original law. Under the original law they were able to go on ahead at any distance on the line of the road and prosecute the work, and draw one-half of the cost of the work from the Government; but during the last Congress, whether wisely or unwisely I am not prepared to say, that charter was so modified as to render it impossible for them to do this more than three hundred miles in advance of the completed terminus of the road. I believe it is about six hundred miles from Omaha to the foot of the Rocky Mountains. They have completed over three hundred miles. The additional three hundred miles will enable them perhaps to touch the base of the Rocky Montains; but if they have entered the mountains and commenced work, they would have been unable to draw the subsidy which they would have been entitled to under the old bill.

I think it probable, however, that the Senator from California wishes to bring out the fact that obstructions have been thrown in the way of this Company, and that there has not been intentional neglect on their part. The law requires the President of the United States to fix the point on the line of this road where the eastern base of the Rocky Mountains commences, beyond which, for a certain period, they are allowed to draw a subsidy to the extent of $48,000 per mile, instead of $16,000, on that part of the line lying east of the eastern base of the Rocky Mountains. This company applied to the Secretary of the Interior, as I have understood, in December last, to have that point fixed on the line of the road by the Government, which would have enabled them to make contracts for the construction of that part of the work which they might have prosecuted during the Winter months. I have been told that up to this time that point has not been fixed for some reason. Probably they have been unable to send out engineers to collect the facts necessary to enable the President to make a judicious decision. But whatever the facts may have been justifying this delay on the part of the Government, the Company are not in default. They applied three months since to have that point fixed, which would have enabled them to do upon this side of the mountainous section of this road what the California Company is doing on the western side of these ranges. I think when the facts shall have all been brought to the attention of the public, it will be ascertained that this Company has more than fulfilled its contract; it has constructed more road than it was required to construct under the law under which it was acting, and is not in default in any respect, and will not be in the future.

Mr. Thayer—I would not trouble the Senate with any remarks on this question except for the fact that this road runs through the entire State which I have the honor in part to represent on this floor, and in justice to the Company who have had the building of this road, I feel it my duty to give utterance to a few words. I was surprised yesterday when the resolution was introduced by the honorable Senator from California—not that he intended any injustice to the Union Pacific Railroad Company.

Mr. Conness—Certainly not.

Mr. Thayer—I am satisfied of that. He intends no injustice whatever; but from my knowledge of the facts I am compelled to say that even instituting an inquiry on the subject, implying that there is a neglect, does them great injustice; for I stand here to say that no improvement in ancient or modern times was ever prosecuted with such untiring energy, with such resistless force, and with means such as that Company has used. Three hundred and five miles of continuous road were built last year, and they were only stopped by the power of the elements, stopped because it was beyond human energy to prosecute it during this Winter. As to what has been done on the Pacific slope I have no knowledge except the information given by the Senator from California; but I have seen statements that the snow in that region is five, ten, fifteen and twenty feet deep. If a railroad can be built there under such circumstances I yield to them the palm. It is most extraordinary. No records will present a like fact.

Now, Sir, this has been the most remarkable Winter in the West that that distinguished personage, "the oldest inhabitant," has had any knowledge of. There have been snows such as have never fallen before. They have stopped the progress of all works. But while this Company have been stopped they have not been idle. They have been concentrating at the end of this 300 miles of road an immense amount of material which they are now about to use. They have been getting iron out there in immense quantities, and engines, and all the paraphernalia of a railroad, just as fast as the means of communication have enabled them to do. When the navigation closed on the Missouri River they were stopped for a while from getting any further material out there. The Northwestern Railroad across the State of Iowa was not completed until the latter part of January, I believe. Since that has been completed they have exhausted all the means at their command in forwarding materials to be used when the Spring opens.

If I heard the Senator correctly, he stated that a traveler reaching Omaha was detained a week before he could go on east. Was that correct?

Mr. Conness—That was at the western terminus before he could travel to Omaha—at the western end of the 300 miles.

Mr. Thayer—How long was he detained?

Mr. Conness—One week.

Mr. Thayer—I do not doubt that, for such an immense body of snow has fallen on the line of that road that there was not means enough at the command of the Company to open it. So it has been in Iowa. I recollect when the New-York Central and railroads in New-England were blocked up three days this Winter at different times. Trains were snowed up within a few miles of Albany, kept over night, I believe six hours, and nobody thought the New-York Central Railroad Company had lacked in energy or shown bad management. It was simply because the elements have been against human energy, and human energy could not overcome them at once. I can tell the honorable Senator from California that this Company are using all the means at their command, and pushing forward with extraordinary energy to construct their road. I hope he will withdraw his motion.

Mr. Conness—Mr. President, what is proposed by me, namely, to refer the communication of the Secretary of the Interior to the Committee on the Pacific Railroad, means nothing but that that Committee may get the facts, and if those facts go to the credit of that company no one will be more glad than I. The only interest I have in this matter is the interest of the entire country that all the energy which can be applied shall be applied to the construction of this great work. It is due to myself as well as due to the Company to say that I have no feelings toward them but a pride in their organization and in what they have done; but I believe, from the facts which have come to my mind, that they might have done still more, and the country requires it.

Mr. Tipton—I wish simply to say, in conjunction with the remarks that have been made by the Senator from Iowa and by my colleague, that it is not becoming that I should be silent on this occasion when I have been impressed, as other men have been, with the wonderful energy and the indefatigable perseverance of those having control of the Union Pacific Railroad; and when I know that whatever they have done, and whatever they will do, will be amply vindicated at all times by the facts of the case. And yet I am not quite satisfied that there should be a reference of this matter. I am not quite willing to imply that it is at all possible that any dereliction should be ascertained in regard to that Company of such great fidelity and wonderful perseverance. I would therefore move, whether I be in order or out of order, that the document and the subject lie upon the table.

Mr. Conness—I have no objection to that.

The President *pro tempore*—It is moved that this communication lie on the table.

The motion was agreed to.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE PURIM BALL.

Facts and Fancies—Queen Esther and the Modern Jews.

The Purim Association gave its sixth annual ball in honor of the late lamented Queen Esther, last night, at the Academy of Music, achieving thereat and thereby a success notable even in the annals of the metropolitan festivals of the first City of the continent.

We stated yesterday, in our ignorance, that as one ball is to another ball, so are all balls to each. We were mistaken. The Purim balls are of a different nature; their origin is sacred, their get-up is national, their attendance marked by a degree of dress and extreme of toilette utterly unknown by any other.

Queen Esther little knew of the esteem in which she would be held by the Jews of all times and climes, when she by the purest exercise of womanly virtue disarmed and eventually treed the envious Haman in the good old Persian days, a long time ago. Had she known, even in her days of direst affliction, that Messrs. Sanger & Company would in the nineteenth century prepare great demonstrations in her honor—had she foreseen with prophetic eye the circumscribed but influential Purim Committee of the year A. D. 1867, working like beavers in commemoration of Mordecai's triumph and Ahasuerus' common sense, she would doubtless have said to her weeping maidens, "dry up now thine eyes, oh ye of little faith; strike the sounding cymbal and dance to the lively lute, for there's a good time a-comin', maids, wait a little longer."

But so far as the Queen Esther of the Past is concerned, we need say no more than is very pleasantly narrated in the chroniculum of the Old Testament, while of the present demonstrations in her honor there is much that can with profit be rehearsed. The Purim Association is composed of many of our most respected Jewish citizens, and officered by some of the most responsible members of that ancient nationality. For six years past they have met at the Academy of Music on the Purim anniversary for the purpose of glorifying Queen Esther and enjoying themselves. They have always succeeded in doing what they intended; at least Queen Esther has never indicated any dissatisfaction, and the Purimites have appeared to outsiders to be entirely content with the result of their endeavor.

The peculiarities of the Purim ball are mainly in matters of costume. The Germans make much of their processions, their programmes, their communion jokes, and their pantomimic displays. The Purimites simply throw open the Academy to such as are properly vouched for; they provide good music and suggest a programme for dancing, and then leave to each the task of personal enjoyment and individual delight. The great wealth with which the Jews are credited finds on these occasions fit opportunity for display, and the peculiar excellence of the costuming at these balls is universally admitted. Probably the Purim is more purely a masked ball than the Liederkranz, the Arion, or even the Opera ball. At each of these there were processional features, gymnastic gyrations, and ollapod oddities that find no sphere at the Purim. Fancy's realm is unfolded to the gaze of the happy boxite, and the maze of toilette, dress and decoration is embarrassed by the labyrinth of disguise effectually deceiving and bewildering every sense of recognition.

The ball last night opened precisely at 9 o'clock. At that hour there were not many people on the floor, but by 11 the ample area was packed with the Hebraic hosts who obeyed the call of Carnival and danced diligently at the bidding of his band. Many mothers in Israel, gray-haired, venerable in appearance, sat in the dress-boxes and surveyed the scene with oriental interest, suggesting to the active imagination of the observer the gatherings of an ancient day when the sacred seats of the Sabbatha Synagogue held the revered forms of those "women happy in the birth of sons," while on the floor whirled in the gay *galop* their black-eyed daughters, full of the blood of youth, and stately as the forms of those who sang beneath the cold cedars of the hill of Lebanon.

There is something peculiarly beautiful about the Jewish women of the better class, as indeed there is about the men. As a rule we know but little of them—we are over-apt to remember the cheateries of Chatham-street, the scoundrelism of the pawn-shop, the petty bickerings of the old clo' men, the bilious eyes of those who deal in putty, and revel in broken glass, while those of a strict and sectarian habit are prone to recall the terrible scenes of Jerusalem and Calvary, in connection with a race that in many lands is ostracised, and everywhere is individual. But on an occasion like this, where, as we have intimated, the elder portion of the gathering sat serenely watching the merry madness of their children, where the dullest eye could not fail to detect solidity, worth, energy and thrift, it seemed far more natural and just to turn past the leaves of the New, reading only the pleasanter passages of the Older Testament, wherein we find the record and chronicle of a people peculiar in their relation to the Omnipotent, singular in their silent following of His commandment, memorable in the world's history by virtue of their almost partnership with Him, whose word made the Heavens and illumined them with a command.

THE COSTUMES

were decidedly fancy.

Not knowing precisely how "Ahasuerus" dressed, or with what graceful apparel "Mordecai" beautified his manly form, we are unable to say whether any reckless remnant of the tribe of Judah personated them or not, but if we are not mistaken the h'unhappy "Haman" was very neatly taken off by a young gentleman in a loose garment and a light cravat, the aforesaid being held up by a pair of patent "gallowses." The kings and queens of other days were Ruthlessly imitated; "Night" and "Morning" hobnobbed hilariously, and the "Morning Stars" sang together in honor and praise of "King Saul" and the "Prophets." There were many "Infants" on hand and on the floor, but as no "Herod" had appeared up to 2 o'clock this morning, we presume they may still be deemed children of Israel. "Rebecca," one of the most charming of the Biblical creations, was a marked personation of the occasion. We noticed a tall man, with very long hair, red tunic, white knee-breeches, patent-leather bootees and a parti-colored mask, who avoided the gas brackets continually; we thought he was intended for an "Absalom;" perhaps he was. A company of "chori" appeared upon the floor about midnight, and did several very funny things. Among other absurdities they sang. We were told by a venerable Rabbi that these were amusing. "Punch and Judy" were born originally in Italy, near the Vatican, although Moses has done his best to convince us that Eve made the first Judy of herself since the world was created. However this may be, under the influence of Punch, Judy was last night very efficient and very jolly, and very noisy. In point of fact, were it not libelous, we would record that many people thought that her conduct would seriously offend the late lamented Queen Esther, had that estimable potentate been able to assist at the Purim of the year 1867. But whatever may be the theory, the fact is that nothing in the course of the entertainment was more enthusiastically greeted than the sallies and drolleries, the absolute Caudlelisms of the Judy of the occasion.

Prince Carnival, as usual, was "boss of de whole place;" in other phrase, he was "monarch of all he surveyed." He carried a jewsharp in his left hand, and rode on a metaphorical lion of the tribe. Before his mandate all men, and, we are pleased to add, (because it is *very* unusual,) all women were compelled to bow and do homage. He superintended the several hundred Metropolitan policemen that decorated the walls and graced the floor with their uniformed presence; he provided a gay and hospitable committee room with refreshments for the guests; he kept the brass bands in constant occupation for those who desired dancing, and the milder music for such as preferred conversation and flirting was given in required doses; he saw that the best of order was maintained on the floor, permitted no wine to be sold after 12 o'clock, provided pretty maidens for strangers to dance with, made himself generally useful and decidedly ornamental from the beginning of the festival until the end thereof, Selah! We have rarely attended a ball so fraught with unadulterated pleasure as the Purim of this year. The entertainment was absolute. The officers of the association for the year are Messrs. Adolph L. Sanger, Arnold Tanzer and Myer S. Isaacs, Directors, Messrs. Weill, Moses, Schiffer, Phillips, Melius, and George S. Levy, Secretary. Under their direction the entire affair was managed. Capt. Cameron had charge of the internal police arrangements, and Capt. Charles N. Brackett, of the Twenty-sixth Precinct, with Sergt. Robinson and an efficient body of officers so intelligently regulated the hackmen that for a wonder no one grumbled.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

Ruffianly Outrage—A Woman Garroted in a Public Street and Robbed.—Last evening about 8 o'clock a most audacious robbery was perpetrated in one of the most thickly populated neighborhoods of the city, and in a street where there is constant travel during the day and early hours of night. The victim is Mrs. Mary Thompson, who resides in Bergen-street, between Thompkins and Classen avenues. While passing through Lawrence-street, and near the corner of Willoughby-street, on her way to Fulton-avenue, where she expected to take a car, she was attacked by three ruffians. One of them caught her by the throat and threatened that if she made a noise he would blow her brains out. The other two tore open the front of her dress and took her pocket-book, containing $140. They also took the pattern of a new silk dress and a pair of gaiters which she had purchased in New-York during the afternoon. As soon as the thieves had accomplished their object they made a hasty retreat, and the woman, overcome with fright, fell senseless upon the sidewalk. Col. J. Q. Adams and Mr. H. B. Smith, who reside in the vicinity, found her in that condition and conducted her to the Forty-first Precinct Station-house, where, under the treatment of Dr. George Cochran, she soon recovered sufficiently to relate all the circumstances. She stated that her husband was doing business in Boston, Mass.; that she had for some time past expected a remittance, and yesterday went to the New-York Post-office to see if a letter from him had not been sent to that office instead of to the Brooklyn office. She was gratified to find that it had, and took it. The contents amounted to about $160 in bills. After making the purchase of a dress and gaiters, as heretofore stated, she returned to Brooklyn and entered a Myrtle-avenue car in mistake for one of the Fulton-avenue line, which would bring her nearer home. She did not discover her mistake until she reached the corner of Myrtle-avenue and Lawrence-street, and in going through the latter street she was attacked and robbed. She can give no description of any of the fellows, except that one of them wore a white coat. It is supposed that the cowardly assailants live in the neighborhood where Mrs. Thompson resides, and being aware that she expected some money, followed her until the opportunity presented itself to carry out the design. The lady was accompanied to her residence by Officer Coddington, of the Forty-first Precinct.

River Thieves Arrested.—Yesterday morning, between 2 and 3 o'clock, Roundsman Brumley, of the Forty-third Police Precinct, discovered a boat in rather suspicious proximity to the lighter *Engineer*, lying at the foot of Partition-street. After lying in wait for some time, four men made their appearance, of whom three, named Michael Donnelly, James McCoon and James McCormick, were arrested by Officers Brumley, Mead and Harris. The fourth made his escape in the boat, and although several shots were fired at him, none of them appeared to take effect. The report of the pistol attracted the attention of Sergeant Haggerty and Officer Sutton, who with the other officers conducted the accused to the Station-house. The parties, it seems, had carried off fifteen bags of nitrate of soda, valued at $350, belonging to Messrs. Munger & Smith, No. 150 Front-street, New-York. Subsequently Roundsman Brumley arrested a cartman, named Patrick Donahue, who was about carting away ten of the bags. The property was taken in charge by the officer. Yesterday afternoon the parties were brought before Justice Buckley and committed to await examination.

The Brooklyn Fire Commissioners.—A meeting of the Fire Commissioners, W. D., was held at their rooms, No. 9 Court-street, last evening. As it was expected that the difficulty between Hose Companies Nos. 2 and 7, originating in a fight on the evening of the 20th inst., would come up for examination, there was a large attendance of those interested. It was decided, however, to postpone action until the regular meeting on Thursday evening of next week. The apparatus of Hose Company No. 7 was ordered to be locked up meanwhile, and the Company suspended from duty until a decision is rendered.

Markets by Telegraph.

CHICAGO, Thursday, March 28.

Flour firm, but inactive; sales moderate at $13@$13 50 for Winter Extras, $11 50@$13 for Spring Extras, $7@$9 50 for Superfine. Wheat firmer and in good demand; sales of No. 2 Spring at $2 12½, and No. 1 Spring at $2 50@$2 52. Corn opened unsettled but became firm, and closed at an advance of 2c.@2½c. for No. 1. Oats active but unchanged; sales at 46c. for Winter receipts of No. 1. Rye quiet but firm; sales at $1 35 for fresh receipts of No. 1. Barley firm and in fair request; sales of No. 2 at 81c.@85c. in store. Provisions still dull and holders are firm; first-class brands of Mess Pork held $22 50 @$23. Lard—Choice steam held 13c.@13½c. Bulk Meats inactive and nominal. Dressed Hogs steady and dull; sales at $9@$9 50. Live Hogs moderately active; sales at $7 10@$8 for good to choice. Receipts—7,000 centals Wheat, 11,000 centals Corn, 2,000 centals Oats, 3,800 Hogs. Shipments—3,200 centals Wheat, 8,000 centals Corn, 500 centals Oats.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, March 28.

Flour unchanged and business very small. Wheat firm and fair demand; No. 1 Spring is quoted at $2 55, and Winter at $2 90; No. 2 at $2 35 for Spring, and $2 38 for Winter. Corn firm and in fair demand; sales at 73c.@74c. for No. 1 in bulk, and 87c.@88c. in sacks. Oats scarce and higher; sales at 55c.@55½c. for No. 1 in bulk. Rye firm; sales at 46c.@48c. Barley unchanged. Whisky steady; sales at 27c. in bond. Cotton dull and nominal; sales at 27c.@27½c. for Middlings. Provisions unchanged and quiet, but firm. Mess Pork $22 75@$23. Bacon 9¼c.@11½c.@12½c. Lard firm at 12½. Butter and Cheese steady. Eggs 15c.@16c., and in good demand. Clover-seed $10, and in fair demand. Timothy-seed dull, $2 50@$2 55. Flax-seed $2 40 @$2 50. Hemp-seed $8. Groceries steady and unchanged. Gold 133¾ buying, and 134¼ selling. Exchange firm. Money unchanged.

OSWEGO, Thursday, March 28.

Flour active and market steady; sales 1,800 bbls. at $12 25@$12 50 for No. 1 Spring; $13 75@$14 for Red Winter; $15 for White, and $15 75@$16 for Double Extra. Rye Flour—Sales at $7. Buckwheat Flour steady; sales at $8. Wheat quiet; sales 200 bushels choice White Michigan at $3 20. Corn dull and unchanged; sales 800 bushels No. 1 at $1 12. Oats—Choice Western are selling in small lots at 65c. Barley, Rye and Peas quiet. Corn Meal—Sales at $2 60@$2 75 ₩ 100 lbs., and $1 50@$1 60 ₩ 50 lb. sacks. Mill Feed scarce. Shorts are selling at $25@$27; Shipstuffs at $30, and Middlings at $36@$37 ₩ ton. Railroad Freights—Flour to Boston, 80c., to New-York 70c., and to Albany and Schenectady, 50c.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, March 28.

Tobacco steady at $6 10@$19 25 for Leaf. Cotton declining and nominal. Flour firm and unchanged. Wheat firm at $2 39½ ₩ bushel for Spring and $3 30 for choice Fall. Corn advancing; White, 91c.@95c.; Yellow, 88c.@90c. Oats advancing, sales at 63c.@67c. Barley steady at $1 15@$1 35 for prime and choice Spring. Rye steady at $1 30@$1 33. Mess Pork firmer, and holders ask $23; no sales were made over $22 50. Bacon dull and unsettled; 9½c. for Shoulders, 12½c. @12¾c. for Clear Sides, and 15½c. for canvassed sugar-cured Hams. Lard heavy, and no buyers over 12c. for choice tierce. Whisky firm at $2 15 for free and 25c. in bond.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, March 28.

Cotton quiet; Middling Uplands 29½c.@30c. Coffee—Stock of Rio scarce; held firmly. Sugar steady at 10c.@10½c. for fair to good Refined. Flour firm. Wheat—Sales of Maryland Red at $3 50—the highest price in many years. Corn active; White $1 09 @$1 11; Yellow, $1 08@$1 12; mixed Western, $1 03. Oats, 65c.@66c. Rye, $1 50. Cloverseed steady at $9 75 for prime. Whisky, in bond, at 30c.@32c. Provisions—An active demand for Bacon on Southern orders; no large sales to jobbers; prices unchanged. Mess Pork, $24. Lard—Sales of Western at 13½c.@13¾c. Bulkmeats quiet and unchanged.

BUFFALO, Thursday, March 28.

Flour steady; sales 500 bbls. Spring at $11 75@$12. Wheat—Good inquiry; market bare of sound Spring and Winter, both Canada and Western. Corn dull; new opened lower, closing firmer; sales of 12 car-loads new Toledo at 93c.@94c. on the State line track. Oats nominal. Rye—Western held at $1 30. Barley—Fair inquiry; little here; choice Canada nominal at $1 10. Seeds—Clover held at $10. New Mess Pork, Lard and Highwines unchanged.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, March 28.

Cotton—Sales to-day 2,300 bales; receipts to-day 1,015 bales; the market is unsettled but quiet; Low Middling 29c.; exports, 640 bales. Sugar dull and down at 13½c. for prime. Molasses dull. Flour dull but unchanged. Corn firm but unchanged. Oats quiet and firm at 70c. Pork dull at $23 50. Lard unchanged. Gold closed at 135. Exchange on London $1 45¾@$1 46½. Exchange on New-York ½ ₩ cent. premium.

LOUISVILLE, Thursday, March 28.

Sales of 155 hhds. Leaf Tobacco at $2@$22 50. Superfine Flour, $9 10@$10 50. Wheat nominal. Corn on the ear, 70c.; shelled, 75c., in bulk. Oats, 65c. Rye, $1 50. Sugar—Prime New-Orleans, 14½c. Rio Coffee, 22c.@27c. Mess Pork $22 50. Bacon—Shoulders, 9¼c.; Clear Sides, 12½c. Lard, in tierces, 12½c.; in kegs, 13½c. Raw Whisky, $2 22@$2 23. Cotton, 27c.

MILWAUKEE, Thursday, March 28.

Flour firm; Double Extra $11 37½@$12. Wheat unsettled; ₩ cental, $4 for No. 1, $3 72 for No. 2. Oats steady; sales at $1 63 for fresh receipts of No. 1. Corn firmer; sales at $1 73 for No. 1 old. Receipts—650 bbls. Flour, 2,200 Wheat, 2,000 Oats, 1,500 Corn. Shipments—500 bbls. Flour, 500 bushels Wheat.

SAN FRANCISCO, Thursday, March 28.

Butter—Eastern 18c.@32c. Candles firm; Grants 24c., Masys 22c. Ropes 22c., Emery's 21c. Oil, standard brands, 65c.@67½c. Flour firm, $6@$6 50; Oregon $5 50@$5 75. Wheat dull; good shipping $1 85. Japan Teas $7@$7 74. Legal-tenders 75.

SAVANNAH, Thursday, March 28.

Cotton dull and nominal; Middlings, 28½c.; receipts, to-day, 300 bales; receipts of the week, 5,000 bales; exports, 4,800 bales; stock, 31,000 bales.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Thursday, March 28.

Cotton steady; Middling Uplands at 28c. Spirits of Turpentine firm at 70c. Resins firm at $3 25@$8.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Thursday, March 28.

Cotton steady but unchanged. Sales to-day 400 bales Middling Upland at 29c. Receipts to-day 420 bales.

MOBILE, Ala., Thursday, March 28.

Cotton firm at 28c.@28½c. Receipts to-day 461 bales.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Thursday, March 28.

Cotton firm but quiet; sales 125 bales; strict Middlings, 28c.

MEMPHIS, Thursday, March 28.

Cotton dull; Middling 28c.; receipts 154 bales; exports 2,397 bales. Other markets unchanged.

[Advertisement.]

Knox in the Field.—The hatter, Knox, of No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st., and No. 533 Broadway, is out with his new style of hat for the Spring season. He has remarkable fertility of invention and most unexceptionable taste, and the elegance and becomingness of the new style will not fail to commend it to general favor, and it will become the hat par excellence of the season.

[Advertisement.]

Ask your grocer for the "Triumph Soap," the best and cheapest family soap in the market. Saves time and labor, as clothes are rendered perfectly white without rubbing or boiling. Will not injure the most delicate fabric. General depot, No. 154 Reade-st.

[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and Herring's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with Herring & Floyd's Patent Crystallized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

Steamer	Date	From	To
FOR AMERICA.			
Great Eastern	Mar. 26	Liverpool	New-York.
Arago	Mar. [illegible]	Havre	New-York.
Baltic	Mar. [illegible]	Bremen	New-York.
Saxonia	Mar. [illegible]	Hamburg	New-York.
City of Paris	Mar. [illegible]	Liverpool	New-York.
Helvetia	Mar. [illegible]	Liverpool	New-York.
Java	Mar. [illegible]	Liverpool	New-York.
Manhattan	Mar. [illegible]	Liverpool	New-York.
FOR EUROPE.			
Guiding Star	Mar. 30	New-York	Havre.
Atalanta	Mar. 30	New-York	London.
Erin	Mar. 30	New-York	Liverpool.
City of Washington	Mar. 30	New-York	Liverpool.
Hammonia	Mar. 30	New-York	Hamburg.
FOR HAVANA, NEW-ORLEANS, &C.			
Santiago de Cuba	Mar. 30	Aspinwall.	
Morro Castle	Mar. 30	Havana.	
Geo. Cromwell	Mar. 30	New-Orleans.	
Missouri	Mar. 30	New-Orleans.	
Fung Shuey	Mar. 30	New-Orleans.	

Departure of Ocean Mails.

Mails for Europe close:

Per *Moravian*, via Portland, on Friday, at 1:30 P. M.)

Per *Guiding Star*, via Havre, per *City of Washington*, via Queenstown, per *Hammonia*, via Hamburg, all close on Saturday, at 10:30 A. M.

Mails for Havana, per *Morro Castle*, close on Saturday at 2 P. M.; for Nicaragua, per *Santiago de Cuba*, on Saturday at 10:30 A. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at.....5 A. M., 1:30, 2:30 and 6 P. M.
Western and Southwestern Mails.5 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.
Long Island.....5 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Newport and Fall River.....3 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad.....3 P. M.
North Mails.....5 A. M. and 3:45 P. M.
North Mail, Way.....5 A. M. and [illegible] P. M.
South Mails.....5 A. M. 4:30, 5:30 and 10:30 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship San Francisco, from Greytown, Nic.—Dr. S. H. Davis, Miss E. Campbell, Mrs. D. W. Welty, G. W. Langdon and wife, Mrs. J. Taggart and child, Capt. [illegible] Sherman, [illegible] H. M. Smith, wife and child, Capt. J. L. [illegible], J. M. Apel, J. Chaplin, R. T. Hazard, J. G. McCracken, R. Lowrie, wife and 2 children, Philip Bates, Robert Anderson, C. Allen and wife, J. G. Lichtenberger, G. A. Tilton, Miss C. Cummings, J. T. Flecharty, U. S. N., R. R. Isaacs, G. Walters, G. A. Boughton, A. E. Smith and wife, G. Williams, 65 in second cabin and 127 in the steerage.

MARCH 21—*In steamship Europe, from Havre and Brest*—Mr. Gautier, Mr. Chesley, Mr. and Mrs. McConihe, Sr. Marie St. Maurice, Sr. Marie St. Marc, Mr. Moreau, M. Levy, B. Halliday, Mrs. Bayard, Mr. de Castraverde, Carl Winter, Ernest Vidal, Ch. Inverninzi, Mrs. W. B. Corbett, Mr. Bloch, Mr. and Mrs. Cassagne and daughter, Mr. Eayst, H. de Wireman, Mr. Girardin, Louis Mourian, Gabriel Mourian, Veyrat Jean.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises..... 5 49 | Sun sets....... 6 21 | Moon rises... 1 58
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook.. 2 26 | Gov. Island. 3 15 | Hell Gate.... 4 37

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, March 28.

Cleared.

Steamship H. Livingston, Baker, Savannah, Livingston, Fox & Co.

Steamers Glaucus, Brown, Boston, W. P. Clyde; Mars, Grimely, Philadelphia.

Ship David Crockett, Burgess, San Francisco, Sutton & Co.

Bark Wilhelmina, (Hol.,) Willinbrink, Rotterdam, Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Brigs Mary Louisa, (Br.,) Bovey, London, G. F. Bulley; G. T. Geery, Ward, Cienfuegos, Brett, Son & Co.; Joshua & Mary, (Br.,) Turner, Genoa and Palermo, De Vertu & Co.; Eugenia, Coombs, Cardenas, R. P. Buck & Co.; Hannah, (Br.,) Connarth, Demerara, Brett, Son & Co.; Lima, Hill, Cienfuegos, Tucker & Lightbourne; De Capo, (Norw.,) Anderson, Antwerp, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Henriette, (Br.,) Newbold, Bermuda, McCall & Frith; Europa, (Old.,) Blohm, Hamburg, Sloman & Edye; Bertha, (Hamb.,) Sibbe, Cork for orders, Sloman & Edye; Florence, (Br.,) Ekerman, Antigua, Jones & Lough.

Schooners R. W. Brown, Tucker, Wilmington, N. C., J. Smith & Co.; C. E. Hallock, Bridge, Boston, G. W. Beckett; J. J. Little, Little, Philadelphia, J. W. McKee & Co.; J. T. Williams, Newberry, Alexandria, Van Brunt & Slaght; Nellie Bloomfield, Hobbie, Stamford.

Sloops Fred. Brown, Wrightman, Providence, Straahan & Jackson; Ella Jane, Allen, Bridgeport.

Arrived.

U. S. steamer Newbern, Acting Master R. Y. Holley, commanding, Pensacola March 3, Key West 4th, Port Royal 19th, Charleston 22d, Fortress Monroe 26th. Since leaving Port Royal has had heavy northerly gales; laid to under the lee of Cape Lookout 2 ds. in co. with the steamer Cumberland, of Baltimore.

Steamship Adele, Hall, Galveston Feb. 28, via Key West March 11, with cotton, &c., to Chas. A. Whitney. Experienced very heavy weather; 15th, off Charleston, had a very heavy gale from N. E., which lasted 30 hours, in which lost and split sails. 25th, lat. 34 34, lon. 76, spoke schr. Wave Crest, (of Sag Harbor,) Davis, 28 ds. from Trinidad de Cuba for Philadelphia, with sails split and loss of jibboom and boat; had been twice to the north of Hatteras, and once within 50 miles of Cape Henlopen; supplied her with twine and needles. 23d, between Cape Romaine and Frying-pan Shoal, picked up a quantity of wooden ware, marked "Charleston," supposed part of cargo of some vessel bound to Charleston.

Steamship Europe, (Fr.,) Lemarie, Havre March 14, and Brest 15th, with mdse. and 26 passengers to George Mackenzie. March 24, lat. 45 45, lon. 50, met vast fields of ice, which compelled her to alter her course to clear them, which she did in lat. 40 30, lon. 53 20. 25th, lat. 42, lon. 60, passed a steamer, supposed to be the Ville de Paris, bound E. 26th, lat. 40 30, lon. 63 30, passed steamship City of Baltimore, hence for Liverpool.

Steamship San Francisco, Behm, Greytown, Nic., March 19, with passengers, mails, &c., to North American Steamship Co. Had strong northerly winds along the Atlantic coast. March 24, lat. 29 10, lon. 78 30, exchanged signals with Am. bark Louisa. 25th, lat. 31 50, lon. 78 30, exchanged signals with schr. Alice C. Grace.

Steamship Sappho, Lingo, Newbern, N. C., March 23, with mdse. and passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co.

Steamship El Cid, Hobart, Newbern, N. C., with mdse. and passengers to C. Goodspeed.

Steamer E. Munday, Yard, Baltimore.

Ship Universe, (Br.,) Hutton, Liverpool Feb. 16, with mdse. to Williams & Guion. Feb. 24, rounded Cape Clear in co. with ship W. J. Hatfield, from Liverpool for Philadelphia. Had S. W. winds up to March 3, in lat. 52 40, lon. 27 30. Saturday, March 9, off the eastern edge of the Banks, weather very foggy, got in among a large quantity of icebergs, (counted 27 in four hours,) some of them being 25 to 40 feet high, and about 300 feet length; had to shorten sail, as the ship was going 9 knots, and put the helm hard up and hard down to steer clear of them during four hours. March 21, was inside the lightship, but had to stand to the southward, it blowing a gale from N. E. with snow, and drifted south of the Capes of Delaware.

Ship Escort, Fittner, Liverpool Jan. 28, with mdse. to J. & J. Stuart.

Ship Amelia, (Aust.,) Cosulich, Trieste 90 ds., with dried fruits, &c., to Wilson & Brown. Passed Gibraltar Feb. 2. March 22, lat. 37, lon. 70, encountered a very heavy gale from N. E. to E., during which stove boats and bulwarks and split sails and shipped a sea by which 3 men were seriously injured.

Bark St. Bernhard, (Brem.,) Bahr, Rotterdam 38 ds., with mdse. and 6 passengers to Charles Luling & Co. Has had heavy weather the entire passage; was within 20 miles of Sandy Hook Lightship on the 22d inst. and was obliged to haul off on account of the N. E. gale of that date. March 10, on the Grand Banks, passed through a large quantity of wrecked stuff, consisting of vessel's spars, yards, planks, &c., apparently not long in the water.

Bark Sydenham, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Miller, Cardiff Feb. 14, with railroad iron to Brett, Son & Co. Feb. 28, experienced a hurricane from S. S. W. to W., which lasted 8 hours; lost maintopsail and carried away foretopgallantmast, with head of foretopmast. March 21, was 30 miles S. E. of Sandy Hook, but was obliged to haul off in the late N. E. gale.

Schr. Mary Ellen, (of P. E. I.,) Smith, Bermuda 8 ds., in ballast to N. W. Gardner. Had strong N. E. gales the whole passage. Brig Excelsior was to sail for New-York same day.

Schr. Ann Elizabeth, Snow, Philadelphia, for Providence.

Schr. Chief, Champlin, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Louisa, Hansen, Newburgh, for New-Bedford.

Schr. H. P. Bascomb, Robbins, New-Haven.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, March 28—Arr. steamer Neptune, from New-York.

CHARLESTON, S. C., March 28—Arr. schrs. Lilly, New-York; Douglas, New-York; Rising Sun, New-York; Mohawk, Seaford, Del.; U. S. steamer Monongahela, cruising; schrs. Trade Wind, Addie Bird and Wales, Philadelphia; brig Gen. Marshall, and schr. Mary Monroe, Cuba.

FORTRESS MONROE, March 28—Arr. schr. Clara Belle, Camden, Me., for Norfolk; lost bowsprit, jibboom and sails; James Mallory, from Wilmington for Boston, with naval stores; sprung a leak and lost her deck-load; L. Turft, from Boston; split her sails in the heavy gales. Sld. gunboats Swatara, for the Mediterranean; Ascutney, for Brooklyn; steamer McClellan, for Boston.

MOBILE, March 28—Cld. schr. Edith, for Havre, with 1,2·6 bales of cotton.

Miscellaneous.

The steamship Europe, Capt. Lemarie, of the General Transatlantic Company, arrived yesterday from Havre 14th, and Brest 15th inst., bringing papers and dispatches of the day of sailing.

Fortress Monroe, March 28.—The schr. Joseph Hooker, from Boston, has arrived at Norfolk, and makes the following report: Spoke on Sunday last, 65 miles from Cape Henry, schr. Kate Carleton, of Nassau, N. P., with mainmast, foremast and head of jibboom gone, strg. for Hampton Roads. Proffered assistance, which was declined. The wind was fair. Also passed large quantities of wrecked material. Was hove to 80 hours during gales.

THE GREAT UNITED STATES TEA WAREHOUSE,

NO. 30 VESEY-ST., CORNER OF CHURCH,
JUST OPENED,
TEAS RETAILED AT OUR IMPORTING PRICES.

People buying Teas of us pay only one small profit, and get their Teas at almost their original cost in China.

AND MAKE A POSITIVE SAVING FROM 50c. TO $1 PER POUND.
BEST OOLONG TEA, $1.
BEST JAPAN TEA, $1 25.
BEST MIXED TEA, $1.
BEST YOUNG HYSON TEA, $1 25.
ALL GOODS WARRANTED TO GIVE SATISFACTION.

AID FOR THE SOUTH

THE GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY
have decided to donate
THE ENTIRE PROFITS
ACCRUING FROM
All their Sales
ON
TUESDAY, APRIL 2, 1867,
AT THEIR STORES,

Nos. 31 and 33 VESEY-STREET;
No. 640 BROADWAY, corner Bleecker-street;
No. 461 EIGHTH-AVENUE, north corner 34th-st.;
No. 299 SPRING-STREET;
No. 205 FULTON-STREET, BROOKLYN, corner Concord-street;
No. 133 GRAND-STREET, WILLIAMSBURGH;

TO THE
SOUTHERN RELIEF ASSOCIATION,

to be disposed of by them in alleviating the sufferings of the destitute inhabitants of the Southern States.

This arrangement will afford to consumers of Teas and Coffees an opportunity of contributing to this most worthy object

WITHOUT COST TO THEMSELVES,

as we shall sell all our goods on the above-named day, as heretofore,

AT CARGO PRICES,

thus making a great saving to the consumer, as well as relieving the distresses of the destitute in the South, as the following price-list will show:

PRICE LIST OF TEAS.

OOLONG, (Black,) 60, 70, 80, 90, best $1 per pound.
MIXED, (Green and Black,) 50, 60, 70, 80, 90, best $1 per pound.
ENGLISH BREAKFAST, (Black,) 60, 70, 80, 90, $1, $1 10, best $1 20 per pound.
IMPERIAL, (Green,) 70, 80, 90, $1, $1 10, best $1 25 per pound.
YOUNG HYSON, (Green,) 70, 80, 90, $1, $1 10, best $1 25 per pound.
UNCOLORED JAPAN, 90, $1, $1 10, best $1 25 per pound.
GUNPOWDER, (Green,) $1 25, best $1 50 per pound.

These Teas are chosen for their intrinsic worth, keeping in mind health, economy, and a high degree of pleasure in drinking them.

Our Black and Green Mixed Teas will give universal satisfaction and suit all tastes, being composed of the best Foo Chow Blacks and Moyune Greens. English Breakfast is not recommended, excepting to those who have acquired a taste for that kind of Tea, although it is the finest imported.

COFFEES ROASTED AND GROUND DAILY.

GROUND COFFEE, 20c., 25c., 30c., 35c., best 40c. per pound. Hotels, saloons, boarding-house keepers and families who use large quantities of Coffee, can economize in that article by using our FRENCH BREAKFAST AND DINNER COFFEE, which we sell at the low price of 30c. per pound, and warrant to give perfect satisfaction.

Consumers can save from 50c. to $1 per pound by purchasing their Teas of

THE GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY.
Nos. 31 and 33 VESEY-STREET.
No. 640 BROADWAY, corner Bleecker-st.
No. 461 EIGHTH-AVENUE, north corner 34th-st.
No. 299 SPRING-STREET.
No. 205 FULTON-STREET, BROOKLYN, corner Concord-st.
No. 133 GRAND-STREET, WILLIAMSBURGH.

N. B.—If it should storm on the 2d of April, then the profits of the first fair day will be donated.

SCALES.

These SCALES have been manufactured by the ORIGINAL INVENTORS for nearly 40 YEARS, and are now

THE ACKNOWLEDGED STANDARD

throughout the country. DEALERS in articles bought and sold by weight cannot afford to use any other than

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Catalogues, with cuts and descriptions, furnished on application to

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NO. 252 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

UP-TOWN AGAINST THE WORLD.

China Dinner Sets, 140 pieces, $30.
China Tea Sets, 44 pieces, $7.
China Plates, $2, $1 75, $1 50 per dozen.
Cut Goblets, $2 50 per dozen.
Orders by mail punctually filled.
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Between 35th and 36th sts.

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GO TO MACFARLAND'S BOOK-STORE, corner 23d-st. and Broadway. There you will find all the new books of the day, and all the old standard works and also choice English, French and Scotch Stationery.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.

KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS NO. 247. March 28, 1867.
7, 25, 66, 65, 20, 1, 70, 60, 45, 22, 59, 29, 47.
KENTUCKY—CLASS NO. 248. March 28, 1867.
64, 19, 54, 70, 33, 16, 12, 11, 72, 15, 51, 59, 73, 27, 29.
SHELBY COLLEGE—EXTRA CLASS NO. 171, Mar. 28, 1867.
23, 75, 63, 56, 12, 17, 37, 41, 57, 35, 15, 29, 60.
SHELBY COLLEGE—CLASS NO. 172, March 28, 1867.
13, 36, 42, 73, 19, 68, 76, 25, 55, 61, 33, 49, 65, 8, 20.
JOSEPH BATES, No. 78 Broadway, New-York.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS

Of the Georgia State Lotteries.—Publicly drawn and authorized by the General Assembly of Georgia:
GEORGIA STATE—EXTRA CLASS No. 57, March 28, 1867.
67, 6, 72, 65, 75, 43, 28, 21, 22, 54, 57, 34.
GEORGIA STATE—CLASS No. 48, March 28, 1867.
72, 37, 73, 74, 53, 45, 44, 51, 13, 25, 10, 67.
GRAND CONSOLIDATED—EXTRA CLASS No. 67, March 28, 1867.
37, 41, 36, 34, 30, 20, 23, 64, 42, 48, 71, 52.
GRAND CONSOLIDATED—CLASS No. 52, March 28, 1867.
45, 66, 25, 75, 37, 19, 57, 60, 7, 20, 50, 12.
M'INTYRE & CO., Managers,
Augusta, Ga.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

CIRCULARS AND INFORMATION FURNISHED in all legal lotteries. J. CLUTE, Broker, No. 176 Broadway and No. 153 Fulton-st.

REV. DR. MONTGOMERY, RECTOR OF the Church of the Incarnation, will preach in St. Barnabas' Chapel, Mulberry-st., near Bleecker, two blocks from Broadway, THIS (Friday) EVENING, March 29, at 7½ o'clock.